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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Vets Oppose Bonus Now

League Favors, Rebukes Japan

Russia's Act Stirs Washington

Mr. Gandhi Soon May Dine

U. S. Chamber for 5-Day Week

THE American Legion finds opposition to its demand for immediate cash payment of the $2,400,000,000 bonus certificates voicing itself in many sections. Veterans of all wars meet at Chattanooga, Tenn., and organize the American Veterans' Association to fight immediate payment, bonus marches and Communism, with recruiting opening at once in many southern cities. The American Chamber of Commerce, through its directors, opposes the bonus payment and demands a cut of $400,000,000 in existing veterans' benefits. Admiral William S. Sims, retired hero of the navy, resigns from the American Legion. He protests its bonus action in a time of national distress—He says the Legion repudiates its patriotic ideals.

¶ Japan wins against China in the first skirmish over Manchuria before the League of Nations. The Council, at Japan's request, postpones consideration of the Lytton Commission report until Nov. 14. China opposes delay on the ground that Japan has shown it uses delays to carry out its ends by military means. The report will be published immediately. China has an inning when President de Valera rebukes Japan for prematurely recognizing Manchukuo as a state—He says it makes settlement of the Manchurian question more difficult.

¶ Washington is stirred by the report that Soviet Russia has given recognition to Manchukuo. The State Department maintains silence, but admits eagerness to see the Lytton Commission report, which it is understood denies Japan's claims for its action in Manchuria and in setting up its puppet state and wi l make recognition by the League impossible. The possibility of Russia having a secret agreement with Japan has frequently been suggested. The Soviet's action before the League considers the Lytton report has a definite effect—It renders a delicate situation more delicate.

¶ Mahatma Gandhi appears to win his great fight. Caste Hindus and the "untouchables" reach an agreement on the depressed classes electorate which the Mahatma is declared to approve. Britain is asked to withdraw a section of its communal award, for which substitution is provided, so that Gandhi may end his fast. Unyielding caste appears to have yielded at last before an appeal the Oriental cannot withstand—to the spectacle of a man deliberately starving himself for a cause.

¶ Britain sees settlement just ahead in the great Lancashire cotton mills strike. After 26 days the representatives of 170,000 weavers who walked out agree to a return to work with a wage cut of one shilling half penny instead of two shillings as the employers proposed. Another week is expected to end sufferings which have been borne with true Lancashire fortitude. Many details are yet to be adjusted, but London anticipates no hitch because a new and assuring quality has entered the struggle—London calls it the will to peace.

¶ France succeeds beyond all expectations with its war loan conversion scheme. Premier Herriot informs President Lebrun that in six days the people of the nation have responded nobly to the Government's appeal to exchange their 5, 6 and 7 per cent bonds for new ones at 4½. Demands for the alternative of reimbursement are only 800,000,000 francs, requiring but one-tenth of the sum provided. A wave of patriotism sweeps the country and the practical Premier sees his next big task made easier—the ticklish business of balancing the budget.

¶ Germany sees the Fascists or National Socialists trying to disguise what is regarded as their forced retreat. The Fascists support strikes against wage cuts under the Government's economic program and pass radical resolutions as the Prussian Diet adjourns, but the actions are regarded merely as efforts to appease their followers and distract attention from the defeat administered in the Diet by Chancellor von Papen. The Fascists were expected to overthrow the Government, but the reverse sems to be occurring—Hitler fading before von Papen.

¶ The directors of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce approve the 40-hour week for American industry and business. The action favoring the five-day week for workers is taken in response to President Hoover's appeal to the chamber to align itself with the efforts to increase employment and speed up business. The chamber's nation-wide facilities will be put behind the project. It will receive reports for the next six months on the progress of the spread-the-work plan. The idea involved is a simple one—If everybody shares there will be enough for all.

Pacific Island Home of 100 Races

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Sydney, N. S. W.

MORE than 100 different races are to be found in New Guinea, which is Australian mandated territory, declared Mr. E. W. P. Chinney, government anthropologist for the territory, in a recent address before the Advancement of Science Congress here.

Probably many more are not known, he said, for part of the territory has not yet been explored. Natives numbered so far total about 400,000. Mr. Chinney advocates teaching the natives trades and agriculture.

Cotton Mills In Lancashire Due to Reopen

Compromise Reached in Wages Dispute by Negotiators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MANCHESTER, Eng., Sept. 24—Lancashire weaving mills, employing 170,000 workers, which today entered upon their twenty-sixth day of complete idleness, are expected to be able to reopen the middle of the coming week as a sequel to the provisional compromise reached yesterday in the wages dispute.

This compromise is the outcome of protracted bargaining in the joint negotiating committee of workers and employers under chairmanship of a conciliator appointed by the Government Sept. 5. The compromise is still subject to confirmation by a vote of an important section of the workers. It also fails to cover the question of the reinstatement of 3000 workers in preliminary partial walkouts whose claims have been placed by trade union leaders in the forefront of their demands. But these obstacles are not expected to do more than cause a few days' delay before the mills are actually restarted, as both sides are now bent upon settlement.

The question of reinstatement also has been advanced far toward adjustment by proposals likely to be accepted, under which each case where reinstatement is claimed would be looked into separately.

The wages compromise reached involves an average cut of 1s. 8½d. weekly, compared to 2s., which employers were demanding last month.

Employers have issued a circular requesting that the mills should not be reopened Monday as many of them would otherwise have done upon provisionally agreed terms lest this should prejudice completion of the settlement of the dispute as a whole.

At the same time the trade unions have issued a further appeal for funds to provide for distress among workers who have been holding out with characteristic Lancashire stubbornness in many cases under privations involving children as well as men and women owing to the scantiness of walkout pay which has been forthcoming. Such a state of things, it is hoped, will have definitely ended by Thursday.

Lancashire is thus swinging into line with London, where "the will to peace" is such that impending walkouts among busmen and milk venders have been averted this week.

Increased Federal Output Protested

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Expansion of governmental manufacturing activities was protested by a committee representing the National Association of Manufacturers Tuesday before the House committee investigating government competition with private business.

The manufacturers committee, headed by Mr. B. L. Winchell, of New York, presented data dealing with Government competition in such manufacturing fields as shipbuilding, arms and ammunition, paint, oil and varnish, fertilizer, office equipment and foundries.

Mr. James A. Emery, counsel for the committee of witnesses, vigorously objected to continued expansion of governmental activities in this line under "statutory stimulation." He said the National Economy Act of last spring contains a general provision stimulating such activity by permitting any branch of the Government to place an order with any other branch for material or supplies.

Canada-America Relations Praised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 24—Relations between Canada and the United States, and particularly trade relations, were never more cordial than at the present time, according to statements made by members of the Canadian Asphalt Roofing Manufacturers Association, on the eve of adjournment after a six-day convention at the Hotel Ambassador.

"The common problems of industry and commerce on both sides of the border," it was said, "make any great divergence between the two countries virtually impossible."

Trade problems of their own industry, which represents an investment of more than $7,000,000, and standardized practices were discussed at length at the meetings. It was generally agreed that business conditions are improving and optimism was expressed over the prospects for the coming year.

Repeal Declared a Menace To American Motor Trades

Letter of Economist to Henry Ford Indicates How Business Would Suffer and Fatalities Mount With Liquor on Free Sale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif., Sept. 24—Virtual prohibition of the use of automobiles by persons of modest income, a heavy increase in fatalities from traffic accidents, and the depression of industries allied to the automotive trade would follow the legalization of liquor in the United States, declared Dr. S. M. Dick, inventor economist, and retired Methodist clergyman, in an open letter to Mr Henry Ford recently.

Supporting his statement with comparative statistics of accident fatality rates in prohibition and non-prohibition countries, Dr. Dick said that the relation of the legalized traffic to industry is a vastly more serious matter than most manufacturers have realized. The automotive industry, in particular, is not awake to the danger of liquor, he added.

Dr. Dick compared the destructibility of automobile accidents in the United States, where the liquor traffic is legally prohibited, with those in countries where liquor is legalized. In 1930 fatalities in the United States by automobile accident, including those where an automobile collided with a street car or railway train, were 32,929, or one for every 806 vehicles operated. In Great Britain, according to published statements, there were 7000, or one for every 204 vehicles operated.

Had the automobiles in the United States been as destructive as those in Great Britain, the fatality total would have been 130,018, he said, but this by no means completes the comparison, for the United States had seven times as many vehicles registered in proportion to population as had Great Britain.

With one-seventh the risk, he went on, "fatalities in Great Britain were actually four times as great in proportion to the number of cars operated. If the American rate had been according to that of Great Britain, and based upon the ratio of cars operated in proportion to the population, the fatalities by automobile accident in the United States, he showed, would have been 922,012.

"There is no way to explain this difference in the fatality of motor-car operation between the United States and Great Britain," he said, "except by the fact that liquor is banned in the former and legalized in the latter. The traffic laws are as binding and well enforced in Great

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

HOOVER SILENCE ON BASIC ISSUES IRKS ROOSEVELT

Governor Complains That He Can't Carry On One-Man Campaign Debate

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Sept. 24—Laying down theories of government of the most far-reaching character, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt in speeches yesterday proposed what he described as "a new social contract" adapted to the needs of a new economic order.

At the same time he charged the Republican Administration with failing to join issue with him on important questions of the campaign, and complained that no presidential debate could be carried on with "only one man on the platform."

Governor Roosevelt's two speeches were delivered in San Francisco respectively before the Commonwealth Club, when he spoke on nonpolitical matters, and last night at the Civic Auditorium, when he addressed the biggest audience of his trip, numbering around 18,000. The Roosevelt Special passed through the towns of Santa Barbara, Ventura, Oxnard and Glendale, Calif., with rear-end talks at each.

In many ways the Commonwealth Club speech was the most far-reaching of the present journey, although it was not strictly a political speech. Governor Roosevelt took the position that the time has come for a new economic bill of rights: for a reapplication of earlier concepts of American government to the changed social conditions of the present.

Sees New Economic Epoch

As Governor Roosevelt painted the picture, the turn of the century marked the close of an economic epoch in the United States. Today the frontier has vanished, public land has been preëmpted, wealth is concentrated, and the old equality of business opportunity has been blocked by the rise of the great corporation, which, for example, shows itself in the unequal competition of the corner grocery with the chain store.

Governor Roosevelt's remedy for the threat of "economic oligarchy"

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

59—Does the Quebec System Take the Profit Out of the Liquor Business?

DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER is quoted as advocating the adoption in this country of something resembling the Quebec system of liquor control. He is also quoted as saying that this system takes the profit out of the liquor business.

The Quebec system does not take the profit out of the liquor business. Brewing, distilling and importing are still in private hands and are carried on for profit. Brewers, distillers and importers are therefore financially interested in increasing the consumption of liquor. If that system were adopted in this country, our brewers, distillers and importers would be in a position to make money by spreading the drink habit. Does anyone really think that they would not act on that impulse?

Next to the licensing of saloons, the Quebec system is the mildest existing form of liquor regulation. It differs less from the saloon than any system now being tried.

INDUSTRY LEADS AGRICULTURE IN SWITZERLAND

46 Per Cent of People Engaged in Trade—28 Per Cent in Farming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switz.—The traditional view that Switzerland is a pastoral land has been exploded. Statistics show that it depends more on industry than agriculture.

Although the country is popularly believed to be an agricultural country which lives mostly on its exports of milk, cheese, milk chocolate, and hotel profits, statistics prove that Swiss industries employ 46 per cent of the entire population while agriculture employs only 28 per cent.

In recent months both industry and agriculture have been affected by the world economic conditions. The Swiss qualities of industry and thrift, combined with the careful finances of Swiss bankers kept the country almost unaffected by the world crisis until the end of 1930, according to a report made by Maj. H. F. Heywood, Commercial Secretary to the British Legation in Berne.

Major Heywood's review of economic conditions in Switzerland, which is issued by the Department of Overseas Trade in London, indicates that a flood of cheap foreign goods and other factors resulted in the introduction of a system of restricted imports, and it is evident that the country will not buy goods for which it cannot afford to pay. Payments in the past have been made punctually and in a sound currency.

The unsatisfactory state of the manufacturing industries showed itself by a reduction in imports of raw and semi-manufactured materials.

Meanwhile, agriculture shows a less satisfactory status than has heretofore been the case. The gross earnings of Swiss agriculture amounted to 1,355,500,000 francs in 1931, as compared with 1,370,800,000 francs in 1930, and 1,479,400,000 francs in 1929.

Need of Accuracy Delays Loan Report

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—A desire for greater accuracy was the reason advanced today for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's delay in filing its August loan report.

This explanation was made at corporation headquarters after Mr. South Trimble, clerk of the House, had received hundreds of inquiries over the lateness of the report.

The corporation's first report to Congress, covering the last 10 days of July, was filed Aug. 17, and was made public by Mr. Trimble five days later. He said today this report had caused many complaints from applicants for loans, who contended the corporation reported loans made that had not been accepted by prospective borrowers.

AMERICANS ADVISED ABOUT ETHIOPIA

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Americans are advised by the State Department not to go to Ethiopia (Abyssinia) in the hope of obtaining free grants of land and agricultural equipment.

The department has been informed that some individuals and organizations in the United States are making representations that conditions are favorable for American emigrants in Abyssinia. These promoters, the department says, are not in a position to carry out their promises and those American citizens who have been going to Abyssinia are unable to find employment.

RAIL CHANGES DEMANDED FOR HIGHER SPEED

Trackage and Braking Modifications Necessary, Cunningham Says

If the railroads in future are to carry their passengers at speeds of 125 miles an hour, existing trackage and braking equipment will have to be modified, according to Mr. William J. Cunningham, James J. Hill professor of transportation at the Harvard Business School.

Professor Cunningham spoke of the future of passenger traffic as differentiated from freight carrying. Because of the inroads of the private automobile, the motorcoach and to a lesser extent the airplane, he explained, passenger traffic over the railroads of this country has been approximately cut in half since about 1920. It follows that there is a vicious circle in the decline, in so far as reduced earnings from passenger service make the railroads less able to spend the money on research which would tend to recapture a share of the passenger traffic that has been lost to other methods of transportation.

Professor Cunningham outlined two of the major problems which the railroads must solve before higher speeds can be introduced as a measure to combat the traffic decline. The amount of curvature and the sharpness of curves to be found in the bulk of the trackage in existence today places a very specific limitation on the speed of trains.

Just as a race track is banked sharply to counteract the centrifugal motion of a speeding automobile, the railroad must also be banked. If the tracks were tilted to the degree required to carry a passenger train around its curves at a speed of 125 miles an hour, the elevation of the upper rail would be too great and hence unsafe for the freight train traveling at 30 miles an hour.

Either separate tracks for passenger trains, banked for high speeds, would have to be constructed, or the present trackage would have to be straightened out in a manner similar to the straightening of automobile highways, if high speed passenger travel is to be made a reality. Such reduction in curvature would probably double the investment in the line at the points of construction. The funds would have to come from railroads already having difficulty in earning a reasonable return on the present investment.

In the second place, Professor Cunningham said that there is a problem to be solved in the field of braking. If a heavy train is to be brought to a stop from a speed of 125 miles an hour, much more kinetic energy must be dissipated than can be taken care of in a short distance by the braking equipment now in use. At the present time, the air brake companies, in cooperation with the railroads, are experimenting with new types of apparatus for speeds in excess of 100 miles an hour.

These problems will not be solved at once. There is a very live question whether air conditioning and moderately increased speeds and such innovations will bring enough additional traffic to compensate for the additional investment required.

Car Loading Up To Highest Point Since Last Year

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—The American Railway Association announced today that loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Sept. 17 totaled 587,302, the highest of any week since Dec. 12, 1931.

The total for the week of Sept. 17 was 85,478 cars above the preceding week, when loadings were reduced because of Labor Day, but was 155,312 cars under the same week in 1931 and 365,259 cars under the same week two years ago. This was the fifth week out of the last six that car loadings have increased.

Miscellaneous freight loaded during the week of Sept. 17 totaled 217,630 cars, a decrease of 57,947 cars under the corresponding week in 1931; less car lot merchandise 177,349 cars, decrease 40,563; grain and grain products 35,865, decrease 4325; coal 106,790, decrease 16,215; forest products 17,936, decrease 8627; ore 6558, decrease 23,297; coke, 3472, decrease 1134, and livestock 21,702, decrease 3204.

The greatest increase was shown in merchandise and miscellaneous freight shipments. Misscellaneous freight showed an increase of 34,257 cars over the week ended Sept. 10 and less car lot merchandise increased 27,046 over the preceding week. Grain and grain products showed an increase of two cars while coal loading spurted upward 17,460 cars. Forest products which includes lumber, increased 2379 cars over the previous week; ore 433, coke 333 and livestock 3568.

University of California Cuts Budget $300,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—The University of California is doing its share in reducing state expenditures, it was shown when the regents agreed to turn back from the appropriation for the present fiscal year approximately $300,000 out of a budget of $7,500,000.

This saving is much larger in proportion than that made in other departments of the State, it is declared. Salaries will have to be reduced in order to make the reductions. It is estimated that $1,800,000 will be saved by the voluntary reduction of state employees this year.

Moscow Issues Food Decrees To Assure Adequate Supply

Peasants Must Sell Definite Quantities of Meat at Fixed Prices—Farmers to Furnish Own Seed —Freer Trade Rules Repealed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, Sept. 24—Soviet authorities today published three decrees approaching the pressing problem of assuring a regular food supply from three angles. An edict signed by Mr. Joseph Stalin and Mr. M. V. Molotoff virtually establishes a tax in kind as regards meat deliveries, prescribing the amounts of meat peasants must surrender to the state at fixed prices for the next 15 months and declaring these deliveries have the compulsory character of a tax.

The levy varies from 15 to 50 kilograms, depending upon the region and whether the peasant belongs to a collective farm. Individual peasants are required to deliver more meat than collective farm members. Penalties comprising a fine and confiscation of cattle subject to requisition are established for those evading the tax.

The second decree warns local authorities that no seed loans will be granted by the Central Government to state and collective farms, because the harvest this year is satisfactory. Therefore farms must shift for themselves as regards seed. Some regions had already requested seed aid.

The third move is the repeal by Moscow local authorities of the decision taken two months ago exempting peasants within a 50-kilometer zone around Moscow from state requisitions except for grain.

The official reason for the repeal was that the exemption had been exploited for speculation, the result of which could certainly have been anticipated in view of the extreme shortage of many products.

Apparently the freer trade permitted last summer failed to yield any appreciable improvement in the food supply, so stricter methods of organized collection of food has again come into favor.

'GAS' LIKE GOLD IN CHILE AT $1 FOR A GALLON

Buses, Taxis and Private Motor Vehicles Drop Out of Service

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Gasoline is almost as scarce as gold in Chile since importing companies have restricted their distribution to less than one-half of normal requirements, and distraught motorists are in a sad plight, paying 35 pesos (nominally $4) for four gallons of gasoline. Lubricating oil, although on sale with no restrictions, has risen to a retail price approximating $2.50 in United States currency per gallon.

Along with this stringent handling of fuels exists a scarcity of tires, parts and other accessories. Bus owners are finding that a set of new tires costs as much as the value of their vehicles. As fares have not been raised, and all motor necessities are so highly priced, more and more buses, taxis and private cars are dropping out of use.

Demonstrations on the part of vehicle owners—midnight escapades on the part of hundreds of bus and taxi owners, blasting peals of dissatisfaction from noi e vehicle horns and arousing the President of the Republic to hear their protests—were of no avail. After one of the midnight serenades of the bus lines, the American-owned West India Oil Company and the British-owned Shell-Mex Company adopted the temporary expedient of selling only 120 gallons per day per pump. As a result, lines of cars, stretching for blocks, assembled in the vicinities of pumps the previous night and awaited the opening of the pumps to fight for their share of fuel.

All manner of formal protest failing, vehicle owners organized traffic blockades in all important arteries of the city, parking their buses and taxis in busy sections and tying up traffic generally.

Under the rationing system, certain pumps are reserved for bus lines, others for taxis, others for trucks and still more for members of the Automobile Club, doctors and military purposes. Private motorists are limited to five gallons of gasoline a week. Buses get the lion's share, with taxis a close second.

With the scarcity of accessories, and fabulous prices of these necessities due to high transportation costs and duties, many companies are finding it more profitable to withdraw their stock from the country; others are concentrating on different products. The agent of America's best-known luxury car is now selling bicycles.

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THINGS PRESENT

The wets hold up their hands in pious horror and say the saloon must never come back. But prohibition did not come to wipe out the saloon; it came to wipe out the liquor traffic. There is an important point or two in "The Thing Behind the Saloon" on the Editorial page.

If you have a young friend who has gone off to college with a flippant regard for higher education, send him today's Monitor with "When Seeking Is Seeking" marked on the Educational page. Meanwhile, can't something be done for those eager-eyed youngsters down in the Kentucky mountains?

We've all mused over the same thought, but the short poem "Once More, Autumn" seems to express it a bit better. Home Forum page.

If you worked in the Publishing House annex—with the busy riveting going on across the street—you might share the views expressed in the early paragraphs of "Bookman's Holiday" on the Book page (back on its own again). To us, though, every one of those incessant taps is a new subscription!

AND THINGS TO COME

Is the formula "It can't be enforced" a valid argument against prohibition? Get ready for Professor Carver's stirring reply to this question Monday in his Prohibition Facts.

Those who have been having fun with the Rime-O-Grams have been insistent in their requests for more of them based on the Bible. Next week, then, they will be based on Biblical places. Send in your answers.

Monday brings the Children's page.

HINDUS' ACCORD ALLOWS GANDHI TO BREAK FAST

Britain Likely to Accept Compromise Reached On Vote Methods

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 24—An agreement was reached today between caste Hindus and representatives of the depressed classes as to voting procedure in future legislatures.

The terms of the agreement have proved acceptable to Mr. Gandhi, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, is being asked to withdraw that section of the communal award affecting the depressed classes and substitute the new proposals put forward by the Hindus. This is being urged so that Mr. Gandhi will be able to end his fast forthwith.

In official circles here it is contended that the British are likely to accept any new proposals, provided they do not infringe on the rights of other communities.

At the same time it is recognized if the depressed classes have yielded many of their claims to caste Hindus they are likely to disturb the minority agreement made at the Round Table Conference with Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, Moslems and other minority groups who united in a demand for separate electorates for the forthcoming constitution.

High Caste Hindu Prince Wields Plow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REWA, Rewa State, India—In order to remove a deep-seated prejudice against farming, particularly touching the plow, which exists among high caste Hindus, the Maharaja of Rewa recently wielded the plow himself in the presence of 20,000 of his subjects.

Efforts made earlier by the Durbar had not had the desired effect and therefore the ruler decided to set an example by plowing with his own hands in public. In a speech delivered on the occasion he dealt with both the economic and social aspects of farming, and declared, "If there is any sin attaching to plowing with one's own hands, I take it upon myself, in the interests of the state." The demonstration created a great impression.

Andrews Returns From Gobi Desert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 24—Manchukuo may be the open door to research in Asia, according to the word brought by Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews who arrived in this city on the American Mail Line from China Tuesday. The new state has promised Dr. Andrews its fullest cooperation in further explorations in the Gobi Desert, and has shown him every cordiality in his recent dealings with it.

After eleven years in Peiping, which has been his headquarters for his desert expeditions, Dr. Andrews has definitely left China, and has sold his Manchu palace. He declares that the difficulties of the Gobi Desert are hard enough to combat without having also to combat the attitude of the Chinese Government, which has made it extremely difficult to carry on his expeditions.

Dr. Andrews's next expedition will be in eastern Gobi, the central and western part having been covered. This will complete his work in the Gobi which was only a general reconnaissance. The actual work of exploring the desert is only scratched on the surface and is the work of generations, he said.

CUBAN SUGAR POOL

HAVANA, Sept. 24 (By U. P.)—The Sugar Institute has resolved to request the President to sign a decree continuing the sugar pool of 700,000 tons until June 30, 1933. The pool would remain effective until then unless the price of raw sugar should reach 1½ cents a pound for five consecutive days, in which case the pool would automatically be canceled.

HUGE SAVING IN VETERANS AID SOUGHT

Report to Trade Chamber Points Way to Saving of $413,919,943

CASH BONUS TERMED STAGGERING LOAD

Repeal of Laws Granting Payments for Non-Service Disabilities Urged

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—A plea for a reduction of at least $400,000,000 in veterans' benefits payments was coupled with emphatic opposition to the payment of the soldiers' bonus before maturity date, in a report submitted to the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States here yesterday.

The report, prepared by the chamber's committee on federal expenditures, headed by Mr. Matthew S. Sloan of New York, estimated that $413,919,943 could be saved annually by better control of veterans' expenditures. The amount spent for veterans' benefits during the fiscal year 1932, it was reported, was $1,106,928,312.

Effect on Pensions

Opposing the cash payment of the bonus, the committee declared that "The veterans of the World War have been generously treated by the provisions of the Adjusted Compensation Act, as amended. To accede to the demands for immediate cash payment of this unmatured obligation would place the staggering load of $2,200,000,000 on the Treasury, with consequent strain upon national credit and an unbalancing of the budget which might result in national disaster, would necessitate an inevitable increase in taxation and would be unfair to the veterans themselves."

The committee expressed the view that immediate payment of the bonus would intensify the demand for straight pension legislation, certain to be pressed more vigorously as time goes on.

As an essential step toward reducing the enormous cost of veterans' benefits the committee recommended the immediate repeal of legislation granting allowances to veterans for disabilities not incurred in service. Repeal of this legislation alone, the committee estimates, would save the Government more than $100,000,000 in the current fiscal year and materially increased amounts in future years.

Specific Recommendations

Specific steps recommended were as follows:

"1. The Act of June 6, 1920 providing pensions to veterans of the Spanish-American War, the Philippine insurrection and the Boxer relief expedition for disabilities not service connected should be repealed.

"2. The Emergency Officers' Retirement Act of 1928, providing retirement pay at 75 per cent of the salary received at the time of discharge of emergency officers disabled in the World War, should be repealed and these former officers placed on a disability compensation basis.

"3. The provisions of law which afford hospitalization to all veterans for disabilities not service connected should be repealed and hospitalization restricted to disabilities actually service connected.

"4. Present provisions of law permitting reinstatement of insurance (allowed to lapse by the veteran's own action) upon the presumption of, but without clear proof of disabilities actually connected with service, should be repealed.

"5. Payment of adjusted service certificates (so-called 'bonus') before the maturity date should not be made."

Annual savings from the adoption of these policies were estimated as follows: Spanish-American War pensions, $112,843,165; compensation for service connected disability, $75,000,000; allowance for non-service connected disability, $104,277,554; emergency officers' retirement pay, $6,798,324; hospitalization, $40,000,000; hospital construction, $5,000,000; reinstatement of military and navy insurance, $40,000,000; administration, $30,000,000. Total $413,919,943.

Harriman Tells Hoover Of Gains in Business

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—President Hoover yesterday sought the aid of the United States Chamber of Commerce in the move to decrease unemployment and spread business activity.

Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the chamber, after a conference at the White House, said Mr. Hoover had suggested any aid his organization might lend the special business and industrial committees in decreasing unemployment, speeding railroad purchases, and aiding business recovery would be appreciated.

Mr. Harriman said he had reported to the President that "business is distinctly looking up, and there are signs of improvement in many sections, but we are not sure how long this sweep will last."

"The Midwest is now the sore spot," Mr. Harriman said he told the President. "In New England we have 100,000 textile workers on the job who were not working two months ago. The electric power business is a good indication, and September will show more business there than in the same period last year."

REPEAL FOUND TO THREATEN MOTOR TRADE

(Continued from Page 1)

Britain as they are in the United States."

Carrying his study further, Dr. Dick found that a similar study of traffic in Germany, where the consumption of beer is large, reveals an even greater percentage of fatal accidents. There was one fatality from automobile accident for every 145 vehicles operated in that country during 1930. With risks reduced to a common level, the United States would have had 4,072,608 fatalities from automobiles during that year if legalized liquor consumption here would duplicate Germany's experience.

A careful study of traffic conditions in Sweden, Belgium, and other European nations showed no more encouragement than did the study of Germany and Great Britain, Dr. Dick said.

Another element which he believes would exercise an important influence upon the automobile industry if liquor were legalized is indemnity insurance. In California and some other states indemnity insurance is practically compulsory by law. What would be the effect if risks were to multiply as a result of the increased use of liquor? Dr. Dick answers that question.

Cars Only for Rich

"An annual premium of $23.40 on a $5000 indemnity policy has been fixed for one of your cars by insurance companies in California. This rate is low because of prohibition," he told Mr. Ford. "In certain eastern states, the premium is already much higher because the law is less perfectly enforced.

"If the liquor traffic were legalized, and the premium rate fixed upon the basis of risk in Great Britain, the annual premium on a $5000 policy for one of your cars would be $608.40; upon the risk basis of Germany the annual premium would be more than $2000. It is a foregone conclusion that the prohibitive cost of insurance would make the use of automobiles by any but the rich a virtual impossibility."

That not only the automobile industry but other important businesses which have developed under prohibition would be severely penalized by a return of liquor, is Dr. Dick's statement:

"To destroy the use of automobiles would in a measure injure the gasoline, oil, tire, cotton, battery, appliance, and a score of lesser industries associated with the automotive trade."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Boston Art Notes

Boston Art Club

Several gallery openings mark the beginning of the season. Among them there is the display of works by a group of members at the Boston Art Club on Dartmouth Street. A new arrangement facilitates things considerably for the visitor. Several works by a contributor are grouped together, so that one need not hop about to see the pictures of that particular artist.

Mexican scenes by Mrs. Carroll M. Bill lend a tropical note. Scenery, architecture, natives are depicted in a generalized manner. Mrs. Bill suggests shapes and light qualities without attending to differentiating details. Mr. Hoyland B. Bettinger reveals a taste for the scenic. Clouds, a mill pond, shadows upon the snow and such subjects give him an excuse to paint in a manner that is clear, crisp and vivacious.

Mr. Howard Smith, A. N. A., has turned to horses of the race track variety. As material for portrayal they are very attractive indeed, and a challenging problem to the craftsmanship of the painter. The painting of a horse is one of the most rigorous tests of an artist. Very few bear up under it. The horse has grace, movement, surface subtleties that are not easily conveyed with the brush. The artist who has the courage to paint the animal is to be commended.

Mr. Vesper George contributes some aptly handled views of Venice, Moret and Fontainebleau. Mr. George Bardwell makes some agreeable depictions of our North Shore, as does Mr. Eliot Enneking. The one dwells upon the luscious country, the other emphasizes the sunshine and picturesque homesteads.

From Mr. Anthony Thième, there are Dutch scenes painted in the dispatchful, able technique of the painter. Contributing besides are Mr. W. H. Partridge and Mr. Frank E. Roberts. D. A.

THRESHER STORES OPEN CUSTOM SALON

"If I could sew, I'd have a dress like that," was merely a casual remark by a customer looking over a piece of silk, but it gave impetus to an idea which will enable clients of the Thresher's stores this season to enjoy individuality in dress on a modest budget.

Institution of the new custom salon with modern lighting and fitting equipment at the West Street Thresher Building is the company's way of emphasizing its conviction that "good times will soon be here again." Mr. C. H. Thresher's plan is to be prepared for good times in order to make the most of the business when it comes. Ten additional employees have been added to the sales staff.

Indian From Cherokee Reserve Has Fine Record

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MISS CHARLOTTE OWL

scholarship practically equals the general average.

The 164 students holding managerial and executive positions and the 153 on student publications made the best showing of activity men. The average of 293 men on the staffs of activities, but not holding managerial or executive positions, was 3.347 as compared with the general undergraduate average of 3.110. The average of 472 dormitory residents was 3.23, while 175 men engaged in athletics averaged 3.216.

Indian Girl Attends Mount Holyoke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Sept. 24—Among the 30 advanced standing students admitted to Mount Holyoke College from other educational institutions this year is Miss Charlotte Owl, American Indian from the Cherokee Reservation, Cherokee, N. C.

Miss Owl is a graduate of the Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kan., and has studied for two years at Bacone College in Oklahoma. An earnest student, she has spent her summer vacations at the Nevada University and attended the courses of the Chautauqua Branch of New York University. She has also done some teaching in the grade schools at Reno, Nevada. On the completion of her undergraduate course, she plans to take up social work among her own people.

Miss Owl is the holder of the Eva Waid Memorial Scholarship, established for the current academic year through the $1000 gift of Mr. Dan Everett Waid, New York City architect, in memory of his wife, Mrs. Waid studied at Monmouth College, Ill. She was a member of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions and was deeply interested in the work among American Indians. A frequent visitor to the reservations, she became an authority on Indian matters and was in demand as a speaker on American Indian problems.

ECONOMY LEAGUE MEMBERSHIP GAINS

Enrollments in the Boston branch of the National Economy League were set at 10,000 today, including 700 Greater Boston attorneys and workers in law offices. According to Mr. Paul F. Clark, chairman of the branch, there are 150 architects and more than 1000 insurance workers listed.

"By this time next week, we expect to have 20,000 members," Mr. Clark declared. In a radio address last night, Col. William H. Root, past commander of the American Legion post, urged greater interest in the Economy League which he said is "striving to put an end to excessive taxation caused by extravagance in government."

M. I. T. STUDENT STANDINGS GAIN

Marked increase in the scholastic standing of undergraduate activity and fraternity groups at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is revealed by a study recently completed by the offices of dean and registrar. The general average of all undergraduates in June, 1932, as compared with June a year ago, shows a slight increase, and for the first time in many years fraternity

GARDNER MUSEUM PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

Attendants at tomorrow's musical program in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, will find the program devoted entirely to a recital by Mr. Georg Fior, English pianist. His opening group will include Beethoven's Sonata in A flat, Op. 26, and will be followed by a group of five Chopin numbers. The third group consists of works by Scriabin, MacDowell, Palmgren and DeFalla. The recital begins at 2 o'clock.

For next week the following musicians will provide the programs at 2:45 o'clock: Tuesday, Mr. Royal Johnson, violinist, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist; Thursday, Miss Ethel Hutchinson, pianist and Mr. George Millrood, violinist; Saturday, Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Mr. Gardiner.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Isle of Paradise," 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, 7:00, 10:05.
Shubert—"The Laugh Parade," 8:20.
Paramount — Harold Lloyd in "Movie Crazy," at 9:15, 11:20 a. m., 1:20, 3:25, 5:30, 7:30, 9:35 p. m.
Uptown—Harold Lloyd in "Movie Crazy," at 12:55, 3:00, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30 p. m.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Piano recital by Mr. George Fior, European pianist, 2.

Children's Museum of Boston: Illustrated talk on crater, "Pako," by Mr. Carl Buschman, former trader in western Africa, 3:30; museum league games and activities, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

EVENTS MONDAY

Paramount—Harold Lloyd in "Movie Crazy," at 9:15, 11:20 a. m., 1:20, 3:25, 5:30, 7:30, 9:35 p. m.
Uptown—Harold Lloyd in "Movie Crazy," at 12:55, 3:00, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Modern French prints; contemporary American prints; ship models presented by J. Templeman Coolidge; galleries of Japanese screens and lacquer; photographs by Alfred Stieglitz.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—General exhibition.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—General exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings, from Doughty to Twatchman.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by American artists.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

Week-End Radio Programs

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Pacific Feature Hour.
5:30 NBC, Swanee Serenaders.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 "Radio Billboard."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:45 NBC, Dick Gasparre's Orchestra.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "The Rehabilitating Industry," Mr. A. W. Robertson, Westinghouse official.
7:30 NBC, "Cuckoo"; skit.
8:00 "Barn Dance."
8:30 NBC, "Trio Romantique."
8:45 NBC, "Mixed Doubles in Rhythm."
9:00 NBC, Gus Van; Pickens Sisters; orchestra.
9:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
10:10 Vitali Podolsky, violinist.
10:15 Cascade Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Three Keys"; Negro trio.
10:45 Republican news; time; weather.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, National Light Opera Company.
12:00 NBC, Jack Denny's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:15 p. m.—Ed White's Hayshakers.
5:30 Voice and organ.
5:55 Ritter's Tap Dancers.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; organ.
6:45 "Cap'n and the Widder."
7:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
7:30 Michael Ahern, baritone.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 Runkel's Golden Hour of Music.
8:15 NBC, "Harlem Fantasy"; soloists.
8:30 NBC, "K-7"; sketch.
9:00 NBC, Erno Rapee in "Scandinavia."
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; Evelyn Herbert; Robert Halliday; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Talk, Mr. Merle Thorpe.
11:30 Loew's Radio Jamboree: Celebrities; soloists; orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230ke-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Rhythm Ramblers.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Music; "Road Helps"; organ.
6:30 Bob Emery's Opportunity Eliminations.
6:45 Piano recital, Leo Litwin.
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS, William Hall; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, "Meyer the Buyer."
7:45 CBS, "Piano Pictures"; duo.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Gus Arnheim's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
9:15 "Operetta in Miniature."
10:15 "Racket Wreckers"; sketch.
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15-1:00—Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410ke-213m)

5:00 p. m.—George Hall's Orchestra.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor.
6:00 CBS, Joy Time, Irene Beasley.
6:15 CBS, Dance music; time; baseball.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Big Brother Bob Emery.
7:30 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
7:45 Rhythm Twins; pianist.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 "Getting the News," "Tip" O'Neill.
8:45 Negro spiritual recital.
9:00 Paradise Islanders.
9:15 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
9:45 CBS, Syracuse Variety Hour.
10:00 Studio announcements; news.
10:15 CBS, Public Affairs Institute: the Hon. Vithalbhai J. Patel, president of Indian Legislature.
10:45 CBS, Coral Islanders Ensemble.
11:00 CBS dance music.

FOR SUNDAY
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

8:00-12:00 a. m.—NBC Programs.
12:01 p. m.—NBC, Mexican Typica Band.
12:15 Metropolitan organ, Arthur Martel.
12:45 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chapple.
1:00 NBC, Biblical Drama: "Cain and Abel."
1:30 Morey Pearl and his orchestra.
2:00 NBC, Pilgrims: mixed chorus.
2:30 NBC, Charlie Agnew's Orchestra.
3:00 Jackie Jackson's Cotton Pickers.
3:30 NBC, 48th Highlanders Band.
4:30 NBC, Highlights of the Bible.
5:00 NBC, "The World of Religion."
4:00 NBC, Chicago A Capella Choir.
5:30 NBC, "Road to Romany."
5:45 Studio announcements.
6:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Concert.
7:00 Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony.
7:15 NBC, Pickens Sisters, trio.
7:30 "Studio Across the Way"; sketch.
8:00 Westinghouse Presentation.
8:30 Borrah Minnevitch's Harmonica Rascals.
8:45 NBC, "A Voice-A Violin."
9:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies.
9:15 NBC, "Russian Galeties."
9:45 NBC, Sheaffer Revue.
10:15 NBC, "The Old Singing Master."
10:45 Republican news; time; weather.
11:15 NBC, Weber & Fields Anniversary Program.
12:00 NBC, Stoess' Flying Dutchmen.

WEEI, Boston (490kc-508m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:45 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Boston RKO program.
1:15 Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
1:30 The Bohemians.
1:45 "Hints on Better English."
2:00 NBC, Symphony Concert, Erno Rapee, conductor.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
4:00 NBC, Jane Froman; orchestra.
4:15 NBC, Vee Lawnhurst, pianist.
4:30 NBC, Talk, Dr. Pierre du Nouy, from Paris.
4:45 NBC, "Pop Concert."
5:15 NBC, "Trio Charmante"; vocal.
5:30 NBC, Big Ben Dream Dramas.
5:45 NBC, Soloists Trio.
6:30 Howard Harrington, tenor.
7:00 NBC, Donald Novis, tenor.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 NBC, "Our Government."
9:15 Marjorie Posselt, violinist.
9:45 Popular vocal program.
10:00 Irene Hanify, organist.
10:15 NBC, "Radio Rubes"; hill billy.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parkers."
11:15 News; announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230ke-244m)

11:00 a. m.—Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—"Victor Herbert Melodies."
12:30 Nationaleers; chorus.
2:00 CBS, Community Faculty Recital.
2:30 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
3:00 CBS, Symphoni: Hour; orchestra.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
5:00 Yankee String Quartet.
5:30 CBS, Ballad Hour.
6:00 CBS, "Poet's Gold."
6:15 CBS, Little Jack Little.
6:30 Studio period; news.
6:45 Flufferettes Orchestra.
7:00 CBS, "The World's Business."
7:15 CBS, Chicago Knights.
7:45 CBS, "Your Child." Angelo Patri.
8:00 R. H. White's Birthday Party.
8:30 CBS, Roxy Concertiers.
9:00 Columbia Dramatic Laboratory.
9:30 CBS, Parade of Melodies.
10:00 Joe Rines's Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 Newbridge Male Quartet.
10:45 Eckhardt's Ambassadors.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS popular programs.

WAAB, Boston (1410ke-213)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple service.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon Tabernacle.
12:30 p. m.—Polish orchestra.
1:00 CBS, American Labor and the Nation: "Labor and International Relations."
1:30 CBS, Columbia Church of the Air.
5:00 CBS, "Roses and Drums" sketch.
5:30 Alice Reese, contralto.
6:00 Jimmy O'Brien and his orchestra.
6:15 News; time announcement.
6:30 CBS, Irene Beasley; quartet; band.
7:00 Tremont Temple Service.
8:30 Harlequin String Ensemble.
9:00 "Cap'n Early"; sketch.
9:15 Crockerville Mountaineers.
9:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist; concert orchestra.
10:30 CBS, WICC Program; Tito Guizar; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Ann Leaf, organ; Ben Alley, tenor.

Monday's Features

WBZ

12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—Globe news.
12:15 p. m.—Globe news.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, Laying of Post office Cornerstone, Washington, D. C.
4:30 p. m.—Globe news.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Record news.
12:06 p. m.—Traveler news.
3:30 p. m.—Same as WEEI.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—American news.
2:47 p. m.—American news.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and cooler tonight; Sunday fair; gentle to moderate northwest and west winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Maine: Fair and cooler, probably light frosts in exposed places in interior tonight; Sunday fair.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and cooler with light frost in south and light to heavy in north portions tonight; Sunday fair.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest winds and fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	62	76	Montreal	50	64
Bismarck ...	50	72	Nantucket ...	62	70
Boston	60	80	New Orleans.	72	86
Buffalo	52	68	New York	60	82
Calgary	72	80	Norfolk, Va..	68	84
Charleston .	52	62	North Platte.	46	68
Chicago	46	74	Philadelphia.	60	88
Cincinnati ...	48	68	Phoenix,Ariz.	68	90
Denver	50	72	Pittsburgh ..	50	72
Eastport, Me.	58	62	Portland, Me.	60	74
Hatteras	76	82	Raleigh	66	84
Honolulu,T.H.	..	84	St. Louis	52	72
7p.m Sept.23	78	..	St. Paul	44	66
Helena,Mont.	46	78	Salt Lake City	54	72
Huron, S. D.	52	66	San Francisco	54	72
Jacksonville.	74	82	SantaFe,N.M.	48	56
Kansas City.	52	68	Seattle	56	72
Key West ...	82	84	Tampa	74	86
Los Angeles.	60	74	Washington .	60	86
Memphis	60	76	Wichita,Kan..	52	72
Miami, Fla..	80	84	Williston,N.D.	48	76

A—9 a. m. eastern daylight saving time Sept. 24.
B—Maximum Sept. 23.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Saturday 7:06 p. m.
Height of tide 8.2 feet.
(Eastern Standard Time)
Sunday 6:52 a. m.
Height of tide 7.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:09 p. m.

SOUTH END CLEANS UP ITS BACK YARDS

Many South End residents of Boston are richer in more ways than one today because they have cleaned away the cinders, tin cans and rocks from their back yards. Prizes for the most improved yards were presented to the winners, yesterday, by the Massachusetts Better Homes Committee in coöperation with other societies.

First prize of $30 was given to Mrs. Addie Smith, 5 Warwick Street, and second prize of $20 was won by Mrs. Ella S. Jones of 26 Windsor Street. Other awards included several $10 and $5 prizes. Most of the territory in the South End is "made" land and the improvements were considered remarkable in view of the difficulties overcome by the residents.

SIMS OPPOSES LEGION BONUS STAND; RESIGNS

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 24 (AP)—Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N. (retired), yesterday made public a letter to the commander of the American Legion, in which he resigned as an honorary member of the Legion in protest against the Legion's stand on the soldiers' bonus.

"When the national organization of the American Legion did me the honor of making me one of its honorary members," he writes, "I was assured that its governing body would maintain the patriotic ideals expressed in the preamble of its constitution, that it would continue to 'inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, the state and the nation. As it now appears that the action on the bonus taken by the Legion in its recent national convention at a time of national distress is in direct repudiation of these ideals, I feel that I can no longer retain my membership."

NEWSBOY FOUNDATION TO ASK FOR FUNDS

Trustees of the Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation will make an appeal to the public for funds to carry on the work for the ensuing year, Mr. Harry B. Taplin, executive secretary, announced today. The campaign is in its initial stages and excellent progress has been made in obtaining chairmen and arranging preliminary meetings for the enlistment of those who will help in personal solicitation.

Mr. William C. Wait, Justice of the State Supreme Court and chairmain of the board of trustees, recently wrote to 500 leading citizens of Boston expressing his own deep interest as well as that of the other trustees in the work for newsboys and other minors who earn a living on the streets. He informed them also that the trustees have assumed full responsibility for finances and obtaining of funds for the foundation.

PENNSYLVANIA STOCKHOLDERS

The number of Pennsylvania Railroad stockholders reached a new high on Sept. 1 at 252,142. This compared with 251,961 on Aug. 31 and 240,693 on Sept. 1, 1931.

Motion Pictures

"Movie Crazy"

"Movie Crazy," now at the Paramount and Uptown Theaters, brings back Mr. Harold Lloyd as screen buffoon, in his familiar pane-less spectacles and straw hat, and retells in effect the tale of "Merton of the Movies" in a way that is meant to be more hilarious, but is to some of us, less so.

Harold Hall (Lloyd) is another of those simple souls who take movies seriously and everything else at face value, and who is in consequence razzed without knowing it and innocently makes a perpetual guy of himself. Those endowed with the ability to figure out comic strips will enjoy his frequent sprawlings in the mud, the loss of his shoe in a sewer, and the other buffetings and frustrations that he accepts with such artless good nature. Even the hard-hearted persons who refuse at first to be amused will relax a little at the antics with the magician's coat, donned by mistake, and get really warmed up over the studio fight which ends in Harold's licking his man, even though the latter drawn-out sequence impresses the idea long before the heroics are over. Mr. Lloyd is not so entirely lovable as some other famous simpletons. He lacks the tenderness, the pathetic quality, which win for Merton or the Chaplin vagabond such ready sympathy. But he is an adroit comedian of his kind.

Miss Constance Cummings wears with surprising naturalness her part of two cinema-sirens-in-one. She has the voice and manner. Her Spanish makeup and accent have the proper counterfeit ring. Just like a movie actress.

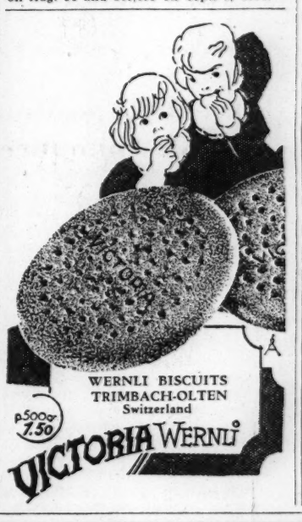
Miss Louise Closser Hale can usually illumine any rôle she undertakes. If she does not fare too well with her bit about the dowager, it is not precisely her fault.

The directors and producers and other players in the cast look as if they belonged. The scenes on the sets have an interest apart from amusement.

P. S. Of course Harold gets the contract. M. L.

ARMY, NAVY SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS OCT. 22

Preliminary examinations for appointments to the United States Military and Naval Academies from the Eleventh Congressional District, Massachusetts, will be held by the United States Civil Service Commission at the Boston Custom House, Oct. 22, according to an announcement by Representative George H. Tinkham. Candidates for West Point must be at least 17 years old and not over 22, and candidates for Annapolis not under 16 nor more than 20. One appointment to the military and two to the naval academy will be made by the Congressman.



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NUXO-PRODUKTE sind im "Merkur," Reformhäusern u. Epiceries fines erhältlich.

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SLIM strings of tender jellie with a spicy sweetness tuned to 'most any occasion. You might easily expect to pay high for candies so modish and jaunty. Their popularity, however, permits a really low price . . . ten cents at most candy counters for a full half-pound, Cellophane-wrapt tray.
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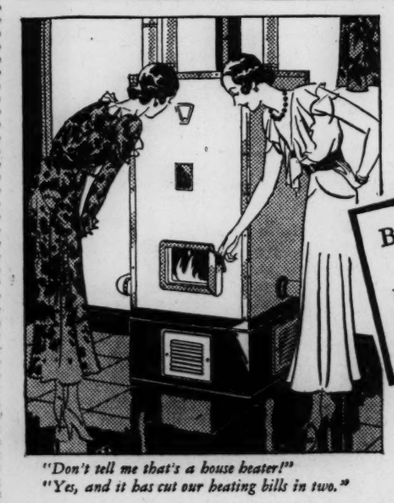
FRED W. AMEND CO., Danville, Illinois


BOTH . . . IN ONE
Boiler and oil burner combined cost practically the same as either one alone!
"Don't tell me that's a house heater!"
"Yes, and it has cut our heating bills in two."
In one sealed unit . . .
boiler and oil burner combined
Saves ⅓ to ½ on heating costs. Designed and built by the originators of automatic heat.
Before you decide on any new heating plant or oil burner . . . first see the new Petro Automatic Boiler. Complete, self-contained, heating unit. Automatically maintains whatever temperature you wish. As care-free as the finest electric refrigerator. You don't even have to turn it on and off. Provides all the domestic hot water you can use for kitchen and bath, summer and winter. Finished in a variety of pastel shades.
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TRUCE BETWEEN PARAGUAY AND BOLIVIA URGED

Neutral Commission Makes Effort to End Hostilities Pending Arbitration

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 — The United States Government, acting as one of the five neutrals in the Chaco dispute, yesterday invoked moral sanctions in a determined effort to bring hostilities to an end.

In identical telegrams to the Foreign Ministers of both Bolivia and Paraguay, the neutral commission, on which the representative of the United States is chairman, guaranteed to enforce, by diplomatic action, preservation of the military status at the moment of cessation of hostilities.

The telegrams proposed that a delegation be sent to the Chaco when a truce is accepted by both belligerents to determine the exact military situation, and to report any violation of the truce to the neutrals.

In the event of violation, it is agreed that the neutrals will withdraw diplomatic and consular representatives from the offending country and recommend that all other Latin-American nations do likewise.

This unusual step in international relations was taken in a determined effort to end an anomalous situation in which both belligerents insist they are eager to end hostilities, but hesitate to do so lest the other take advantage of the truce to improve its military position.

The telegrams also agree that any such improvement of position would be ignored in subsequent negotiations looking toward a permanent peace and that the relative positions at the moment of the truce would be the basis for all such negotiations.

Mexico, Cuba, Colombia and Uruguay constitute the other four neutrals who are represented with the United States on the commission.

The State Department indicated that in all probability the delegation to supervise observance of the truce would be sent from Uruguay. It indicated that the task would be relatively simple, one or two observers from an airplane being quite sufficient to determine military positions.

It is understood that both belligerents have made acceptance of a truce conditional on guarantees which the neutral nations are unable to grant, it being obvious that neither the United States, Mexico nor the other neutrals are going to send troops to the Chaco to enforce observance.

A guaranty, however, to bring diplomatic pressure on either violator to the truce can be given and it is the contention of the neutral commission that such a guaranty would be fully as effective as more intangible invention in providing a fair basis for peace negotiations.

Engineers Chief Denies Unfairness In Peonage Case

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP) — Brig.-Gen. George B. Pillsbury, Assistant Chief of Army Engineers, today denied assertions made in a statement in New York issued by the Association for the Advancement of Colored People as to fairness in the conduct of a hearing here on alleged peonage on Mississippi flood control projects.

He said "special circumstances" of the questioning of Miss Helen Boardman, Red Cross worker, had made it inadvisable for the press to be admitted to the hearing.

"About a month ago, the charge was published in the papers of improper treatment of Negroes on Mississippi flood control projects, not by the War Department, but by the contractors under whom the Negroes were working," said General Pillsbury. He added in part:

"I interrogated Miss Boardman the entire morning, but I was unable to secure from her any specific evidence of mistreatment of Negroes by contractors other than the general statement that camps and food were unsanitary.

"So the information submited is of practically no value to the department in pursuit of the investigation it is now carrying on.

"I have therefore arrived at the conclusion that the purpose of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People is to secure newspaper notoriety rather than to assist the department in the correction of conditions which exist—if they do."

'Treated Like Slaves,' Says Board Official

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—A statement charging the War Department with an effort to hush up accusations that Negro workers on the Mississippi flood control project "were treated like peons and slaves" was issued yesterday by Mr. Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, on his return from Washington, D. C.

Mr. White, who accompanied the association's investigator, Miss Helen Boardman, when she testified Thursday before Brig.-Gen. George B. Pillsbury, sharply criticized exclusion of the press from the hearing and tenor of General Pillsbury's questions.

"It was plain that the War Department, in closing the hearing to the press, tried to keep from the American people news of the horrors now going on in Mississippi," said Mr. White.

French Exposition Awards Announced

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—The French Government has awarded the Legion of Honor to Mr. C. Bascom Slemp, Commissioner-General of the United States to the French Colonial Exposition held in Paris last year, and to all members of the commission.

Mr. Slemp received the rank of Commander. The commissioners of the four territorial subdivisions of the United States—Mr. Charles H. Burke of Pierre, S. D., representing the mainland; Mr. H. F. Cullen, Hawaii; Mr. Arsenio Luz, the Philippines, and Mr. W. d'Egilbert, Puerto Rico—have been made officers.

The rank of Chevalier will be conferred on Mr. Loyall Farragut Sewall of Maine, secretary; Mr. H. H. Dodge, curator of Mount Vernon; Gen. E. Wood, head of the company which reproduced Mount Vernon in Paris; Miss Ann Madison Washington, official hostess; Mr. Thomas Claffey, an American living in Paris, and the Assistant Philippine Commissioner, Mr. Ramirez.

Something New in Globe-Trotting

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - Keystone-Underwood

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Its Inventor, M. E. Fabry of Paris, Is Sure of an Attentive Crowd of Spectators Whenever He Appears in Public on His Unique Craft.

When on the water the cycle is supported by the globes, while on land the weight is borne by rubber tires mounted on steel rims. The wheelbase is short but the four-side globes give the machine a wide coverage. Necessity need not have been the mother of invention in this case, but the product of M. Fabry's talents certainly deserves a place of honor in some transportation museum.

ROADS APPROVE MERGER PLANS FOR THE EAST

Pennsylvania, N. Y. C., B.&O. and C.&O. Agree —Next Step, Individual

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—The four-party merger plan of railroad consolidation in the East has the approval today in all its major aspects of the four leading trunk lines, following a meeting in the offices of Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad here yesterday. The heads of the New York Central, Pennsylvania, B. & O. and C. & O. were General Atterbury's conferees on the $8,000,000,000 consolidation of railroad properties, and issued the following brief notice of agreement:

"The executives of the four systems have agreed and composed all differences between themselves arising from the Interstate Commerce Commission's four-system consolidation plan of July, 1932."

With the elimination of the New England lines, save for the Boston & Albany, from the discussion, the roads have accepted the plan as the basis for future unification moves, and the New England situation which threatened to impede further progress in consolidation is definitely excluded.

Obviously, also, the agreement avoids the condition laid down by the I. C. C. that the Pennsylvania must relinquish control of the Boston & Maine and the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroads in any consolidation of its system.

The opinion of financial circles in this respect was that the trunk line executives look upon the commission's order to the Pennsylvania to divest itself of its New England holdings as merely part of its disapproval of that part of the four-party application which sought to divide up the New England roads and purposely left these roads out of the merger plan in order not to impede the progress of consolidation.

It is known, however, that the Pennsylvania intends to hold to its contention that the move by the commission at this time to dictate the disposition of the New England carriers is an over-assumption of power, in view of the fact that the trunk lines had not asked for any settlement of the questions relating to consolidation as it affected New England. In authoritative quarters here it is believed that this stand has the passive agreement of the three other trunk lines.

The accord now reached leaves the way open for each carrier to seek the commission's approval to go ahead with the individual steps of the merger plan, and additional conferences will be held as they are needed to expedite progress in the merger steps.

Chile Faces Law For Confiscation Of Private Means

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Sept. 24 (By U. P.)—Authority to commandeer all lands, factories, natural resources, etc., if necessary to insure the economic stability of Chile, would be vested in the Federal Government under a plan submitted by Señor Juan B. Rossetti, Minister of Labor.

A commissary of supplies and prices similar to, and to some extent patterned after, the "food dictatorship" in the United States under Herbert Hoover during the World War, has been organized.

Under the new law the Government can declare any food or vital industry to be a state monopoly, and take possession of any farm, factory or site deemed necessary for the welfare of the community.

The scope of the commissary extends to food, clothing, lighting, fuel supplies, transport, etc., with heavy penalties attached to hoarding of foods or other necessities. Judgment of the commissar is final, and he has the police force at his command without special judicial order.

CANADIAN PACIFIC REDUCES SALARIES

MONTREAL, Sept. 24 (AP)—Motives of economy have led to further salary cuts on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The president, directors, and the members of the executive committee are to accept a reduction of 15 per cent. Salaries of other high officials, including general, district, divisional and departmental officers will be reduced to 10 per cent. The decreases go into effect Oct. 1.

In a letter from Mr. E. W. Beatty, president of the railway, attention was drawn to "continued and unprecedented" decreases in the company's revenues.

TRADE CHAMBER ACTS TO LOOSEN EXCHANGE BARS

Control Now Exercised in 31 Countries, Report by Board Shows

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—Possible remedial action to be taken by business interests and the Government in dealing with cases where foreign exchange restrictions have dulled trade was suggested yesterday in a report made to the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The board was informed by its foreign commerce department that foreign exchange transactions are now subject to government control in 31 countries. The restrictions in most of these countries have gone into effect following the suspension of gold payments by England a year ago. In 1931 the United States did $750,000,000 worth of export trade with the countries now maintaining restrictions.

"Not only do our exporters complain about the difficulty of getting payment," the committee said, "but also they see, in exchange controls and in exchange clearing agreements, undesirable latitude for discrimination as between countries and in credit and foreign exchange facilities."

The remedial action suggested is as follows:

1. Compilation by the World Economic Conference of a survey of actual foreign exchange requirements of each country, together with particular data as to the country's public requirements for foreign exchange to meet debt service, with some official statement from the restricting country as to the need and likely duration of its present control régime.

2. Bilateral discussion of exchange restrictions between countries having major trade exchanges. Conversations should be initiated, the committee said, between the United States and certain of the South American countries with a view to determining whether or not conditions have so improved to permit modification of the existing regulations.

3. Establishment of a committee in the United States made up of major exporters and importers from a particular foreign country to make balancing arrangements to release credits or deposits which otherwise would be frozen abroad.

4. Careful scrutiny by government representatives of exchange controls to determine whether any discrimination is made against American business in the allotment of exchange or in any phase of exchange clearing operations.

5. Extension of future public debt moratoriums only in conjunction with modification or removal of exchange controls which affect private trade transactions adversely.

Federal Service Found Too Loose For Efficiency

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 24 (AP)—Consolidation of government agencies directing personnel to eliminate "overlapping and duplication" was urged Thursday by Mr. Thomas E. Campbell, president of the Civil Service Commission.

Speaking before the twenty-fifth annual convention of the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, Mr. Campbell explained the workings of the national economy law as it affects federal employees, termed "unwise" its provision for first dismissing one of a married couple where personnel is reduced and contended that "merit alone should be the yardstick of measurement" for employment.

Referring to consideration by the council of personnel administration of a five-day week plan to take care of the furloughing of employees, he said the group favored it "as a principle in and out of government as a means of distributing employment."

Under present employment conditions in the federal service, Mr. Campbell continued, the commission felt that advertising by schools offering courses preparatory to a job "cannot be justified," and that those "who pay for civil service coaching courses under present conditions waste their money."

Dock Men Refuse New Wage Scale

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—The offer of 75 cents an hour and a dollar an hour for overtime, submitted by the Deep Sea Steamship Operators as a new wage scale for longshoremen, has been rejected by Mr. Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, and his colleagues at a conference with a committee of shipowners.

Mr. Ryan said that the rejection was "friendly, but nevertheless emphatic." He said he explained to the committee headed by Mr. Oakley Wood, vice-president of the Barber Lines, that the pier workers felt they had submitted to all the reductions they could when they offered to work for 10 cents less an hour and an equivalent reduction in the overtime rates.

The union proposal was for 75 cents an hour and $1.10 an hour for overtime. Under the present contract, which expires Sept. 30, the pier workers receive 85 cents an hour and $1.20 an hour for overtime.

Ancient Crafts of Imperial China Revived by Peiping Authorities

Arts Lost in Inrush of Crudely Finished Products to Be Brought Back Through Head of Peiping's Engraving and Printing Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China—A National Institute of Arts and Crafts giving China's best craftsmen free rein to produce their finest work has been opened here largely through the initiative of Mr. Y. D. Shen, director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Two years ago Mr. Shen came from Manchuria with Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang to Peiping, and was named director of the bureau, which supplied the Chinese post office with most of its stamps. Soon afterward, a political rival in Nanking signed a contract for most of China's stamps with a British company, and the skilled artisans of the bureau were threatened with unemployment.

Mr. Shen found that many of the men were skilled in the old handicrafts of China. He conceived the idea of setting up the institute in his bureau.

The institute has 20 specialized departments producing silk brocades, rugs, carved jades, ivories, lacquerware, cloisonné and wrought silver which connoisseurs declare are better than most things made by Chinese craftsmen for more than a generation.

The director aspires to revive handicrafts which were rapidly becoming "lost arts." The demand for cheap crudely finished products was so great that artisans could not afford to spend the necessary time for turning out little masterpieces in jade, ivory, glass and agate. It has become possible to detect an old from a new product at a glance, because the new workers were in too much of a hurry to turn out distinguished work. Gradually, the most skilled workers were losing their cunning, because there was no demand for it. Emperors had assembled handicraftsmen in Peiping from all parts of China and given them all the time they needed to do their best work, but no patrons appeared to replace the emperors.

Mr. Shen's institute is a beginning toward revival of the old "imperial factories," in which the Manchu emperors Chien Lung and Kang Hsi encouraged craftsmen to evolve masterpieces. It hopes to raise the standard of all Chinese handicrafts. Its products will be sold in the world market, and Mr. Shen believes there will be a sufficient demand for products of real artistry to make the institute self-supporting.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, built in 1907 at a cost of $4,000,000 gold, is still printing stamps and bank notes for the Chinese Government and its subsidiary nations such as Mongolia and Turkestan.

STUDY OF SPICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The Empire Marketing Board is planning a Spices Intelligence Service, with a view to giving information on the production of spices in the various parts of the British Commonwealth and in other countries.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

The Music of Henry Hadley

A Review by WINTHROP P. TRYON

Henry Hadley, Ambassador of Harmony, by Herbert R. Boardman. Emory University, Georgia: Banner Press. $2.50.

JUDGMENT seems due on the product of those American composers, among them Mr. Henry Hadley, who in the course of the three concluding decades of the nineteenth century and the opening decade of the twentieth, learned their craft according to the German manner. A halfway estimate, if nothing more, ought to be attempted for that numerous train of musicians from the United States who between the dates, say, of the founding of the Festival Opera at Bayreuth and the setting up of the Manhattan Opera in New York, practiced harmony and counterpoint under masters in Berlin, Vienna or wherever the Mozart-Beethoven tradition and the Liszt-Wagner reform were prevailing forces. To take the period from 1876, when George W. Chadwick, a young man, was packing up to leave Boston for Leipzig, to 1906, when Mr. Hadley, mature, located in Munich, to renew his studies and to win a European name—what can we with assurance declare has resulted from it?

We may admit to ourselves a certain arbitrariness in separating this particular 30 years from the rest of American art history; yet we cannot escape the fact that a special movement began, sped to culmination and slackened off to a close in that time, originating in the acclaim of Wagner, continuing on that of Brahms and receiving its last impulse from that of Strauss. We may confess, for another thing, to a kind of fancifulness in associating the movement with events in the world of opera. But there can be no denying that the inauguration of the Bayreuth Festivals awake the enthusiasm of young Americans ambitious to compose, and turned their attention to Germany as the country where composition was to be authentically learned. Nor can there be any disputing that the success of "Pelléas et Mélisande" at Oscar Hammerstein's Manhattan Opera House in New York fired the zeal of a new group of Americans for composing in the style of Debussy, and started a headlong stream of student travel for France.

* * *

Not but that there were Americans taking lessons in Germany before the Bayreuth Festivals came into existence. Think of Bradbury, how be profited by the teaching of Moscheles; and of Paine, what advantage he drew from his discipline under Wieprecht. Not but that, further, certain Americans in recent years have managed to resist the persuasions of "Pelléas," and have preferred German instruction to French. They have cared less for the soft, yielding consonances of Debussy than for the stern and assertive dissonances of Schönberg. They have let the majority go modern by the sentimental, impressionist route, while they have gone by the intellectual and perchance realistic.

If we were to accept the views of Mr. Hadley's biographer, we should believe the period of Wagner-Brahms-Strauss dominance over American music study sufficiently justified and amply paid for in the compositions of Mr. Hadley himself; comprising to date precisely 100 opus numbers, from the three songs for men's voices, "The Pixies," "Good Night" and "The Water Lily," to the pastoral for chorus, soloists and orchestra, "Mirtil in Arcadia." Romantic titles, these; and romantic designations of the works, small and large, read, with scattering exceptions, down through the list, and plentifully picturesque besides. Yet not running too much to sentimentality; and almost always implying, sometimes even plainly avoiding, some sort or other of exaltation.

Now, without in the least denying the propriety of an author's sounding high the praises of a man whose life and labors he discusses, we may permit ourselves, all in good part, to listen with a little reserve. We may fairly hold that the question about an artist is not altogether how large an achievement he has made and how capably he has made it. For in spite of our willingness to admire big effort and uncommon skill, we want to be convinced that the outcome of the effort and the skill is something essentially new. Accordingly, we ask ourselves regarding Mr. Hadley and other composers of the 1876-1906 school, whether they really speak, any of them, with independent voice, disclosing what was formerly unknown and unimagined, or whether they remain, to the last, German music students, reciting lessons, writing exercises and restating that which has been, substantially, expressed by their predecessors.

* * *

By this, we may not mean that in any of Mr. Hadley's four symphonies we can point to melody that someone has been ahead of him in using; we may not mean that in the tone poem, "Lucifer" (op. 66), or in the piece for chorus and orchestra, "Music: An Ode" (op. 75), or in the opera, "Cleopatra's Night" (op. 90), we catch him anywhere imitating Wagner, repeating Brahms or paraphrasing Strauss. We may mean no more, indeed, than that the message we hear has the effect upon us of something twice told. Told more plainly, more vigorously and more gracefully, we shall perhaps grant, than before, yet causing no significant surprise and giving no remarkable impression of novelty.

For music, of all the arts, has to keep moving away from the past and asserting the present. As the old masters brought regeneration in their time, so must the composers of today bring it. Means once employed, strangely, will not suffice again. Different with poetry, which displays the greatest freshness dealing with the oldest subjects, and which attains to classicism at a particular moment by summing up the thought and consolidating the material of previous decades or centuries. By that token, Homer and Dante must recount. Bach and Beethoven, on the contrary, must discover.

* * *

Of Mr. Hadley's works, take a couple that were brought out under the most favorable conditions possible—the three-act historic opera, "Azora, The Daughter of Montezuma," and the one-act comedy in song, "Bianca." They were both presented in New York in 1918; the one by the Chicago Opera Company in the early part of the year, and the other by Hinshaw's English-singing troupe in the late part. To be more circumstantial, "Azora" was given before the close of the war and "Bianca" after, Mr. Hadley conducting in both instances. Who that heard "Azora" could help being reminded, from scene to scene and from aria to aria, of Verdi's "Aïda"? There is a sustained nobility, no denying, about the music that invites the admiration of listeners; but when we stop to think, that quality only proves the composer's understanding of the grand opera form; something more than a technical consideration, to be sure, yet nothing more than a fundamental requirement and an indication of apprenticeship well served. As for "Bianca," did it not, as interpreted by Miss Maggie Teyte and Messrs. Henri Scott and Carl Formes, turn out to be just one more Italian opera, though composed to English words? "Bianca," those who heard it will testify, is a successful study in the comic vein. "Bianca," moreover, all but adds a minor masculine portrait to the picture-gallery of opera. The title-figure, Bianca herself, is the uncertainty. Let's see if she can win association and companionship, one of these days, with a heroine like Rosina of the "Barber of Seville," and can make aspiring sopranos the world over desire, as fast as they leave the studio, to characterize her.

On the matter of musical biography, it's high time that American composers were written about in serious and thoroughgoing fashion. If an author chooses, like Mr. Boardman, to adopt an apologetic rather than a critical emphasis, well and good. An exercise for the discernment of readers to fetch opinion to something like the right mean and balance.

California Art in San Diego

By REGINALD H. POLAND

Director, Fine Arts Gallery of San Diego

ART patronage should "begin with the living and at home," like charity. How can you expect an artist to live, let alone to produce good work, unless you show him you know that he is alive by once in a while responding to what he offers you? For a public art gallery in the process of assembling a permanent collection we would recommend the acquisition, first, of the best available late and contemporary "established" art of the country; second, of the best available work by "local" artists. Let the Old Masters follow after, if you are still able to get them; and last, and perhaps least, might come the more radical "progressives," the moderns. They may later turn out to have been *only* "modernists."

At the Fine Arts Gallery of San Diego the policy outlined above has been in force since we opened six and a half years ago. Late and contemporary American art is of prime importance to us now. We have been acquiring California art—some of the best things done in southern California. Incidentally, the Spanish department already compares favorably with those in America's greatest art galleries.

Courtesy of Fine Arts Gallery, San Diego, Calif., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Young Maize," by Donal Hord.

Perhaps because of environment, southern Californians are most interesting in their colorful paintings in oils, but if they can retain enough patronage to exist, we forecast for them a greater and a truer pictorial expression in water colors.

Annual Purchase Prizes

In our first "Southern California Annual," in 1926, a sculptor won the $500 purchase prize. Mr. S. Cartaino Scarpitta well deserved it for a subtly modulated bust of one of southern California's greatest patrons, Mrs. Ellen Browning Scripps. At his best Mr. Scarpitta is one of America's leading sculptors, and he is still a young man. Mr. Donal Hord of San Diego won this same award in 1931 for "Young Maize," the figure of a young Mexican Indian, carved in rosewood with breadth and spirit.

Often a newcomer at first will take his public by storm. As time passes, however, his "new" interpretations of the locality tend to appear less true than the pictures of some earlier resident—if the latter be an artist, naturally. We have seen this in Rhode Island, in Michigan, in Colorado and now in southern California. For a true and not superæsthetic picture of the high-keyed and silvery white California desert, we have yet to see better work than that of San Diego's dean of painters, Mr. Charles A. Fries. His "Rugged Grandeur," bought and given to us by the American College Club, was our first California acquisition.

The nationally known Charles Reiffel has won more than 20 important award, since coming to San Diego to live. He is known for his pictures in such collections as the Corcoran, and in the Silvermine colony which he helped to found. His canvas, "In the San Felipe Valley" with golden trees against rugged mountains, is rhythmic in its rolling lands, fine in pattern and of strong vitality. This is another $500 Purchase Prize winner.

As a foundation for the representatively Californian, the antecedent of our present Art Society years ago purchased one of Mr. William Keith's "typical" tree themes of better than average quality. Other picture by American painters past and present have been given by San Diego art patrons.

The Parshalls

Even if the work of certain of our catalogued artists were not quite so good, it still might seem a logical part of our permanent collection, because of the painter's national reputation. Mr. De Witt Parshall's Grand Canyon theme appears in a blue and blue-green nocturne. In balancing contrast his son, Douglass, who lives with his father at Santa Barbara, appears in our collection in a twentieth century, dynamic but sensitively artistic canvas, "The Freight Yards, New York City." Every inch of his canvases reveals truth, beauty and, what for lack of better term, we would call good quality. Mr. Douglass Parshall stands with the best in California, and though recently elected an A. N. A., he is still only some 30 years of age. Mr. Ernest Lawson is represented by "Falls in Winter," not only one of his characteristic crushed-jewel, opalescent pictures, but one of sufficient quality to have won him the gold medal in the National Arts Club, New York City, 1925.

Mr. Boris Deutsch, who has rather sky-rocketed to fame of late, received the $500 Purchase Prize from the fifth Southern California Annual, in the San Diego Gallery. Thus his "Girl With Yellow Shawl" is now in our permanent collection.

"My Mother," by Mr. Ammi Farnham, exemplifies the work of San Diego's earliest painter. It is solidly painted, its form being of an old-fashioned quality. It could hang with an early Frans Hals. A sculptured "Portrait of a Young Man," by James Tank Porter, received a special prize and was bought by one of this San Diego sculptor's patrons for the local gallery.

By the young Negro, Mr. Sargent Johnson of Berkeley Calif., is a terra cotta bust, "Esther," given to us by San Diego Negroes from the Harmon Foundation annual, held in the San Diego Gallery in 1929. Since then he has received a medal for this and a first prize for a somewhat similar head in a national exhibition at the San Francisco Palace of the Legion of Honor.

What do our more than 30 California examples illustrate? A not too pronounced individualism; a not too strong vital assertiveness, though with a delicacy of color like much of the country itself; sanity, sobriety and a substantial technique; also beauty as well as an incorporated idea. They reveal, too, a tendency to represent rather than to create or even to recreate. In San Diego, Mr. Donal Hord, a sculptor, and Mr. Everett Gee Jackson, a young progressive teacher and painter, are blazing a trail that will not disappear, because of their natural, vital, but artistically designed interpretations of the life of the Californian south and of Mexico, next door. Both of these young San Diegans respond to primitive peoples who live close to the soil. Such life is an inspiration to creative artists generally to express themselves in their own ways.

Courtesy of Fine Arts Gallery, San Diego (Calif.) to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Marble Bust of Mrs. Ellen B. Scripps, by S. Cartaino Scarpitta.

Sydney Art Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, New South Wales

TWO interesting one-man shows are being held in Sydney, Miss Isabel Huntley's at the Grosvenor Galleries, and Mr. John D. Moore's at the Macquarie Galleries. Both these artists make some departure from the naturalistic and impressionist standpoint so prevalent in Australia, though in neither is it a very wide departure. Mr. Moore's exhibition is mainly of water colors, but includes eight or nine oils. There is nothing abstract about his paintings; they are frank representations of nature. Yet they are not photographic representations, but fresh and personal reconstructions in a key suitable to his medium. There is in the best of them—and many of them are very good—a lyrical quality, which depends partly on the rhythmical form, partly on the fresh and unforced color and partly on enjoyment of nature's moods.

* * *

There is a good deal of variety in the handling of his medium. "Farm and Fields, Morning," swathed in mist, is painted throughout with a full, wet brush. Others have a much drier treatment, particularly in the rendering of trees with bare branches or light foliage, while here and there in clouds and in long grass the artist has had recourse to rubbing and scraping. This seems to be his most typical method, and among its best examples are "Near the Cow Pasture Road," "River Flats," "Light on the River Bank" and "The Willow Tree." In "Bathurst Plains" he has gained a jewel-like quality, decorative and without sense of weight, by placing one delicate light wash beside another, broken only by a few finely drawn trees, buildings and fences. Perhaps the most satisfying of all the water colors is "Trees," which has dignity, repose and a beautiful cool green.

In several of the oils, Mr. Moore's interest in clouds comes to the fore. His clouds are never loose, misty things, but always definite, solid individuals, chasing one another vigorously—even sometimes a little lumpily—across the sky. "Brown Hills and Gray Clouds" and "Mountains and Clouds" are full of the lyrical quality mentioned before.

* * *

Miss Huntley's exhibition is very different. For one thing, it is more varied, both in manner and in the mediums employed. There are oils, water colors—some of them on silk and linen—drawings, linocut prints, etchings and applied art. There is much enterprise here and much excellent work, but as yet one feels that there is an uncertainty of aim, due to immaturity.

One traces influences, the most powerful that of Miss Thea Proctor, which is apparent throughout the drawings, 22 in number. This is in many ways the most satisfactory part of the show, as they have more unity than some of the other works, and Miss Huntley is a capable draftswoman. Among the best of them are "The Judge," "The Student," "Fixing the Flowers"—a water-color drawing which has elegance—and "Ballet," a beautiful design.

In "Fruit and Flowers," painted in 1927, the influence of Roi de Mestre has resulted in a liveness of color and handling not to be found elsewhere. The design for a mural painting, "Peasants Dancing," and the water color, "The Little Cascade," show the decorative influence of André Thote, while in most of the oil paintings one can trace the effects of study in London at the Westminster School. This training has been responsible for a sound and careful way of painting, and has produced one delightful little picture, "Spring Flowers." At present the artist seems to be experimenting with more daring and vigorous color, but has not yet succeeded in assimilating these experiments. Apparently she does not wish to make any sacrifice of the meticulous modern realistic technique, and does not realize that color, form and technique must go hand in hand, so that any sacrifice of realism by one partner in the firm must be met by concessions on the part of the others. The result is a marked lack of unity in these works.

It is in the three small linocut prints that one feels the artist is most completely herself. "Twenty Minutes a Day," in particular, is a charming design of a little girl at the piano.

The City of the Future

The Disappearing City, by Frank Lloyd Wright. New York: William Farquhar Payson. $2.50.

SOCIALLY, economically and æsthetically futile is the great city as now organized, according to Mr. Wright. Instead, that innovating architect proposes "the Broadacre City," so called because it is based upon a minimum of an acre to the family. It is only the individual developing in his own right, who will go first to Broadacre City "because it is the proper sense of the dignity and worth of the individual, as an individual, that is building that city," he asserts. "Individuality expressed as capitalism and eclectism as personality has, by way of taste, got in the way of individuality as integrity" in the popular understanding. He continues: "On account of that fundamental misunderstanding we, the prey of our culture-monger, stand in danger of losing this free life our charter of liberty originally held out to us. I see that free life in Broadacre City."

Mr. Wright as a tilter against eclectism, and the adaption of the forms of past civilizations to present structural needs, thus continues in the rôle of stormy petrel that he has played to the profession of architecture for a good many years past. "Away with the cornice," he said a good quarter of a century ago, If you think that did not prove him to be a prophet, just try to find one of those tortured protuberances on any well-designed building going up today in the United States.

In a communal democracy, something in the way of a parallel to the spirit that built the cathedrals of the Middle Ages in Europe, will be found, according to Mr. Wright, the needed impulse toward an organic modern architecture. In the existing centripetal city individuality is driven into nooks and corners, frustrated by the mass-life that only competes with, never completes, life. The big city is no longer modern; the necessity that chained the citizen to the town when it was the center of all social activity, and the spacing was based on the human being moving about freely on his feet, has passed. Improved transportation by train, motorcar and airplane has brought about this change.

"Like some old building, the city is inhabited only because we have it, feel we must use it and cannot yet afford to throw it away to build the new one we know we need."

Trumpeting words, these, it may be said. Yet they find a curiously pertinent echo in the figures contained in a population survey of Manhattan recently completed, which show that whereas there were 542 persons to the acre in certain sections of the city in 1910, this number had been cut to 249 persons in 1930. For some time, then, the process of decentralization has been going on, preliminary movement toward Mr. Wright's Broadacre City of the future, it might be said. There are less than half as many children in the city today as there were 75 years ago. This in itself is a pointed index of the flight of the family from congested areas.

With the passing of the period of a swarming tenantry has come the era of intensive building of business structures. This era, Mr. Wright says, will in turn pass when traffic conditions make a continuance of unnatural verticality impracticable, and there is a swing back to natural horizontally. E. C. S.

A new Cinema Quarterly has its headquarters in Edinburgh. It is to be devoted to the film as an art, an entertainment and an influence. Mr. Anthony Asquith, Mr. John Grierson, Mr. Paul Rotha and Mr. Norman Wilson (editor) will contribute to its pages, and there will be correspondents in Russia, America, Germany, France, Holland and Czechoslovakia.

On Writing Special Parts

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

MR. JOHN VAN DRUTEN'S latest play, "Behold! We Live," is proving so successful at the St. James's Theater that one wonders whether it will lead to a revival of the custom of writing plays especially designed for a particular player. For it is well known that the chief rôle in "Behold! We Live" was written with the express purpose of providing a part for Miss Gertrude Lawrence.

There was a time in the English theater, toward the end of the nineteenth century, when a play had scarcely any prospect of reaching production unless it contained a part cut to the measure of Irving, or Wilson Barrett, or Lewis Waller, or some other of the stars who were then in the ascendant. And it is perhaps significant, as Mr. Van Druten himself observed in an interview, that this was the period of the British drama's lowest degradation, as far as the author was concerned.

Yet there is no intrinsic reason why a play written purposely for a particular player should not be a work of art. Many of Molière's chief rôles were conceived to exploit the graces of his wife; "Cyrano de Bergerac" was written especially for Coquelin, and Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, who of all authors is most punctilious in preserving his independence from being swamped by the undue influence of the actor, designed one of his most successful characters, Lady Cecily Waynflete in "Captain Brassbound's Conversion," for Miss Ellen Terry.

If the author is employed merely as a sort of superior artisan to string together a few conversations and episodes which will enable the actor to reproduce in a different order the tricks and mannerisms which he has learned beforehand, then a play written for a star player is likely to be only journeyman work. Such were the dramas written for Sarah Bernhardt in her later days. On the other hand, a play written with an eye to the potentialities, rather than the actual accomplishments, of the actor it is intended for will belong to a very different category. In writing it the author will not be trammeled by such considerations as, "Am I giving my actor enough opportunities of doing his usual stuff?" or "Is this the sort of situation that he likes?"—considerations that hinder the normal development of the plot and spoil the characterization. On the contrary, he will be able to give his imagination free rein, and at the same time he will be doing the player he is writing for the most valuable service possible. He will afford him opportunity not to repeat old and stale triumphs, but to climb to new and unexpected heights.

This is what Mr. Van Druten has aimed at in "Behold! We Live." Miss Lawrence has hitherto been exclusively a comedy actress. But very sensibly she did not insist on Mr. Van Druten's writing for her a comedy part. In the first act of "Take Two from One," a comedy-farce in which she played at the Haymarket last year, Mr. Van Druten was struck by the indications she gave of being able to interpret a tragic rôle. The part of Sarah Cazenove in "Behold! We Live" is tragic. It reveals an entirely new aspect of Miss Lawrence's art. H. H.

Mädchen in Uniform

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

FROM Germany there has come a film, "Mädchen in Uniform," directed by Miss Leontine Sagan, with showings at the Criterion Theater beginning Sept .20, 1932, that may well be the cause of a number of revaluations in Hollywood. Playing to crowded houses in New York, as it has been doing in various European centers, with an assemblage of players hitherto unknown, the picture is drawing on its own instead of relying on the supposed boxoffice appeal of personalities. Again, this is the director's first film, so that the value of her work was unknown in advance. She, in turn, has placed ideas above personality in her direction.

This is shown in her attainment of a quality of mental illusion in her performers. That is, there is not a trace of self-consciousness or camera-consciousness in any of the faces seen in this film. Further evidence of this effect is to be noticed in her use of closeups, which are introduced as accent to the changing moods of the personages. Emphatically these closeups are not used merely for the projection of personalities for "fans." The result is that the spectators become absorbed in the ideas which the director is projecting with an individuality that gives the whole picture a unity of style.

Something to ponder, too, is the subject of this picture. Nothing more spectacular is involved than the presentation of the loneliness of a motherless German girl when brought under the rigorous rules of a boarding school for the daughters of Prussian army officers. In her misery the sensitive Manuela turns to a sympathetic teacher, who is a favorite with all the girls. The stern principal of the school will have no such softness, and even interprets this schoolgirl "crush" as a scandal. She orders that Manuela have no companionship. This so preys upon the emotions of Manuela that she all but makes way with herself. Only the sudden rush of her loyal mates to her side saves her. The picture ends with a more humane day coming in to end the excessive discipline of the old.

All this is presented with no resort to exterior frivolities, of the sort which might be expected in a picture devoted to schoolgirls and those in charge of them. The very dressing of the girls in an ugly uniform costume precludes all sorts of superficial appeal of the sort usually thought necessary to keep the spectators interested. Instead, the director is concerned with revealing the mentalities and emotions of the figures involved, and the spectators become absorbed in the revealment. The simple little train of events takes on a meaning that impinges upon everyone's experience, for this is but another presentment of that perennial theme—the tragic injustice of subjecting the weak to the arbitrary rule of the strong, merely because they are strong.

This picture gets its effects not so much by understatement as by the avoidance of overstatement. Understatement would imply a self-conscious attitude toward the materials used, and in place of that we get honesty. There is no pose about the casual way in which Manuela is brought into the foreground whenever the turn of events focuses upon her. In a picture including not a single man after the atmospheric flash of marching soldiers at the beginning, one is not conscious that women only are involved. The dominant idea is not concerned with women as women, except as it finds specific illustration under Miss Sagan's direction. E. C. S.

Two Comedians

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

WINTER GARDEN THEATER—"Rhyme and Rhythm," compiled and produced by Laddie Cliff, with music by Jack Clarke, incidents and lyrics by Greatrex Newman, Desmond Carter and Laddie Cliff. Produced Sept. 1, 1932; Aldwych Theater—"Fifty-Fifty," a farcical comedy, adapted from the French of Louis Verneuil and Georges Berr by H. F. Maltby. Produced Sept. 5, 1932.

The story of "Fifty-Fifty" is not its strong point. David Blake (Ralph Lynn) is an impoverished music teacher. The culmination of his misfortunes arrives on his thirty-fifth birthday, when he gets the sack from the mother of his, apparently, only pupil. Then, however, his star begins to rise, and, with a suit of new clothes and a manner to match, he becomes head of the St. Nectare Casino. In the last act he is dismissed from this position, but not before becoming engaged to the daughter of his wealthy employer.

Judged by literary standards, the wit of this play is forced and dull. But the author is entitled to claim that he intended his piece to be seen, not read. When spoken with the speed and assurance of the Aldwych company, its heavy and rather obvious humor is at times quite irresistible. There is one exquisite scene in which Mr. Lynn, brimming over with new-found confidence, breezily charges a man, whose wife has just dismissed him, 40 guineas for four music lessons. This is a picture of the worm, not so much turning, as executing a war-dance. David Blake is indeed one of Mr. Lynn's best parts. The unfailing accuracy with which his monocle falls from his eye whenever anyone makes an insulting remark to him is in itself a sufficient reward to the playgoer.

Mr. Frederick Burtwell, as Stromboli the financier, modestly doubting whether the volcano was named after him, cannot be too highly praised, and Mr. Morris Harvey as an absent-minded company promoter, whose stupidity is equaled only by his profits, also does a great deal of good work. "Fifty-Fifty" is episodic in its humor, a thing of shreds and patches, but the shreds are numerous and the patches bright.

Mr. Laddie Cliff's new musical show at the Winter Garden Theater is full of good material, but at present it gives the impression of not having been fused and molded into a single whole. It is more like a first-rate variety performance than a straightforward revue, and this idea is confirmed by the almost complete absence of scenery and elaborate stage fittings. In eschewing grandiose stage settings and relying on the quickness of wit of himself and his colleagues for attracting the public, Mr. Cliff is undoubtedly taking the right line, for, at the present moment, theater audiences are weary of magnificent scenery, and are willing to respond to anything in the shape of fresh ideas. Some of the sketches in "Rhyme and Rhythm" are very good, though one or two of them have been seen before. The dancing of Miss Gilly Flower and Mr. Basil Howes is graceful and pretty, and Mr. Jack Clarke and Mr. George Myddleton play a lengthy musical switch into which many popular tunes of the moment are dovetailed much more skillfully and humorously than is usually the case in this kind of entertainment. Miss Phyllis Monkman almost completely abandons her dancing for low comedy sketches, and shows that she can do the one as well as she can do the other, which is saying a great deal. And Mr. Cliff himself, whether dancing, or shouting, or singing, is a source of constant delight. H. H.

Al Fresco Drama

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

BRITAIN'S summer this year has been unusually full of fine days, and this has made the theater look to the open air. Several extremely effective performances, chiefly of Shakespearean plays, have been given in natural surroundings, beneath the summer sky, and they have met with great popular as well as artistic success. The Mid-Somerset Players have shown that, played in the open air, "A Midsummer-Night's Dream" takes on an altogether different beauty and convincingness from what it has upon the stage. In Cornwall, near Land's End, in the midst of one of the wildest parts of England, a remarkable presentation of "The Tempest" has attracted some attention. The stage is a lawn between two giant masses of granite, and overlooks the sea in Porthcurno Cove.

In London itself the successful New Theater production of "Twelfth Night" was transported for several afternoons to the Royal Botanical Gardens in Regent's Park, by special government permission. This is said to be the first occasion on which a full professional company, appearing in a London theater, have taken their presentation into the open air. It was a delightful experiment, enchantingly carried out. The resources of radio were taken advantage of in order to make the venture a success, for the voices of the players, who made no perceptible effort to speak above the ordinary theatrical pitch, were made distinctly audible to the back row of 4000 spectators by means of loudspeakers and microphones. The loveliness of Shakespeare's words took on a fresh beauty in these surroundings of lawns and trees. Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry was a regal and yet sparkling Olivia, Miss Jean Forbes-Robertson an eager Viola, and Mr. Cecil Ramage's Duke was most beautifully spoken, especially in the exquisite scene in which Viola tells him of her love. One is not surprised that this production of "Twelfth Night" has had more than 100 performances at the New Theater.

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YALE TO ENTER ITS NEW GROUP OF STRUCTURES

Start of Academic Year Marks Opening of Several Buildings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 24—When Yale University opens its 232d academic year next Thursday, it will at the same time occupy several new buildings which are believed to be outstanding in the educational world. These include the $5,000,000 Payne Whitney Gymnasium, the largest of its kind; the $3,508,000 Hall of Graduate Studies; the $2,500,000 Sterling Divinity Quadrangle, two units of the residential college plan, Jonathan Edwards College and Calhoun College; a building for the Sheffield Scientific School, composed of Sheffield Hall, Sterling Tower and Strathcona Hall; and Ray Tompkins House.

The Payne Whitney Gymnasium, designed by Mr. John Russell Pope, is Gothic in style and is a memorial to Mr. Payne Whitney, B. A. 1898. It is a gift to Yale of his wife and children. Ray Tomkins House, connected with the gymnasium, contains offices of the athletic association and clubrooms for "Y" men, coaches and visiting teams.

Buildings of the divinity school, designed by Mr. Williams Adams Delano, were made possible by gift from the trustees of the estate of John Sterling, B. A. 1864. Georgian Colonial in style, they perpetuate the tradition of eighteenth century New England.

The Hall of Graduate Studies, which provides classrooms and offices for the Graduate School as well as dormitory accommodations for 225 students, was built from designs by Mr. James Gamble Rogers of New York City. Funds for its construction were provided also by the trustees of Mr. Sterling's estate. The general scheme is that of a group of interconnected buildings, varying in height, with a tower rising 200 feet. These follow in style the Gothic of the adjacent Sterling Law Buildings and Memorial Library. They contain offices for the dean and registrar, classrooms and offices for faculty members, a lounge for the faculty and a lounge for women students.

Among the outstanding teachers who will join the Yale faculty this year is Prof. Gaetano Salvemini, Italian philosopher, who has been exiled from Italy for his opposition to Premier Mussolini's government. He has been appointed visiting professor of international relations for the first term. Prof. Peter Hervy Buck, of Honolulu, will join the faculty as Bishop museum visiting professor of anthropology. Two noted French scholars, Profs. Marcel Aubert and Henry Focillon, have been appointed to the faculty of the school of fine arts to offer a comprehensive study of medieval art and archæology.

The Rev. Sidney Lovett of Boston will take up his duties as chaplain of the university and pastor of the Church of Christ at Yale. Mr. Alan C. Valentine comes to Yale from his position as dean of men at Swarthmore College to serve as master of Pierson College and associate chairman of the board of admissions. The Yale Law School will have as research associates on the Sterling Foundation Profs. George E. Bates of Harvard School of Business Administration, Edson R. Sunderland of the University of Michigan Law School and Mr. Jerome Frank of New York City.

Business Gains In New England

For the third consecutive month the path of New England business led upward in August, only this time the grade is shown to be steeper. In its monthly report the New England Council noted a 10-point rise over July in the business index, the largest upward trend between any two months since the council launched its regular study.

The index now stands at about the levels of last March, having regained all the ground lost during the intervening months. The boot and shoe, cotton, woolen and worsted industries were the chief contributors to the marked rise, although the council found that the adjusted indexes of carloadings and bank debits showed slight improvements.

Increased daily average consumption in August over July for wool was 56.2 per cent, for cotton 47.6 per cent, and for boots and shoes 53.8 per cent. Improvement estimates of the council were partially substantiated by the Department of Labor and Industries figures, showing that in 1078 manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts the number of wage earners increased 12.3 per cent in August. Reports from Rhode Island revealed an increase of 16 per cent in wage earners, particularly in textiles, rubber goods and jewelry. Connecticut's increased business activity was attributed to rubber and cotton goods.

Connecticut State College to Expand

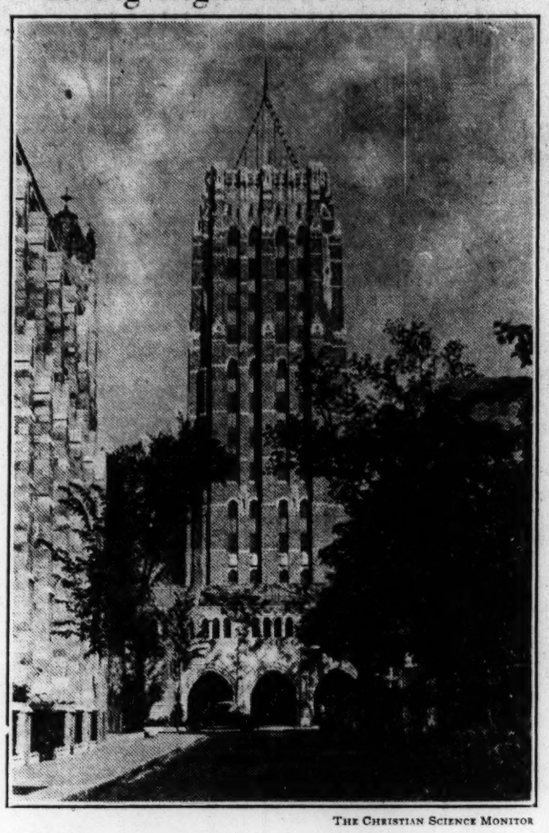
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STORRS, Conn., Sept. 24—The Connecticut Legislature will probably receive a request this winter to provide additional funds for the expansion of the State Agricultural College, it is announced.

The college enrollment is limited to 500 students living in dormitories and the institution has opened this year with a total of 700 or nearly 100 more than last year. This will necessitate many students finding quarters outside the college buildings.

"We regret that it has become necessary to refuse to permit any further admission of new students," the announcement said, "for it is our desire to serve the young people of the State as fully as possible. The present facilities for instruction, however, demand this action. Otherwise, we would decrease the value of our instruction and thus defeat our intention to serve these young people and the State."

Rising High Above Its Fellows



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GREAT TOWER OF HALL OF GRADUATE SCHOOL AT YALE

Low Number Plan To Be Continued

The custom of reassigning automobile registrations up to and including 10,000, provided they are applied for sometime in October, will be continued this year, according to Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles. Blanks for this purpose will be mailed out so that applicants will receive them about Oct. 3, he said.

If car owners having numbers between 10,000 and 100,000 desire to keep them, they must make formal application to the registrar during October. Receipt of applications will be all that is necessary for the registrar to assume that they wish reassignment. Written requests are not required.

A special rule in connection with the reassignments is that each applicant must inclose the registration fee for the application. Applications bearing an October mailing date will be the only ones considered for reassignments. General registration applications are to be accepted on and after Oct. 24. Lowest uncalled-for numbers will be awarded to those who get their applications in the earliest. Registration at Commonwealth Pier opens Nov. 14.

W. C. T. U. OF MAINE TO SUPPORT HOOVER

WATERVILLE, Maine, Sept. 24 (AP)—Although expressing disappointment in the Republican prohibition plank, officers of the Maine Woman's Christian Temperance Union and delegates to the annual convention here said yesterday they would vote for President Hoover in the November election.

After Mrs. Althea G. Quimby, president of the organization, had voiced her support of the President, several other officers and many of the delegates made similar declarations. After the discussion a formal statement was issued explaining the leaders of the organization were supporting Hoover "because of his stand on law enforcement and other measures which they approve."

Real Estate Men Hear Stevenson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSTERVILLE, Mass., Sept. 24—Sounder basis for home financing is the paramount problem facing real estate men, Mr. Lawrence Stevenson, president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, told the Massachusetts branch of that organization in annual convention here. To counteract the continued decline in home ownership, those concerned must promote the establishment of a uniform financing plan, he suggested.

Mr. J. Fred Beckett of Fall River was reëlected president of the association. The real estate men adopted a resolution calling on every citizen to hold his representatives responsible for concrete economy consistent with the thrift practiced in private enterprises. Another resolution was directed to the Federal Home Loan Bank officials and asked that a real estate man be included among the directors of the Cambridge branch.

Government garbed in its multiple costly rôles was called "ludicrous" by Mr. James Jackson, chairman of the Fall River Finance Board. He said people must remedy this abnormal condition and learn that watchfulness is essential to prevent recurrence of similar emergencies. As Fall River cut its expenses from 25 per cent to 30 per cent, Boston could do as much in six months, he said, if it were not for laws such as those relating to the Civil Service and veterans' preference.

Theaters

Stage and Music Notes

The fifty-second season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will open with the concerts of Oct. 7 and 8. Lt. Koussevitzky will return next Wednesday to start rehearsals.

The Sunday afternoon Symphony Hall recital season will begin Oct. 30 with a recital by Fritz Kreisler, which takes the place of the double-bass recital by Dr. Koussevitzky originally scheduled to take place a week earlier. The conductor has felt obliged to cancel this appearance because of pressure of other duties. There will also be a course of evening concerts on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

No new plays are scheduled for Boston stages next week. Continuing productions include "The Green Pastures" at the Colonial, Ed. Wynn's "The Laugh Parade" at the Shubert and "The Squeaker" at the Copley.

The Ed Wynn show will be succeeded at the Shubert on Oct. 3 by "The Cat and the Fiddle."

On the same evening Miss Jane Cowl brings to the Plymouth, under auspices of the American Theater Society, Ashely Duke's "The Man With a Load of Mischief."

Milton Aborn's Civic Light Opera Company will come into the Hollis on Oct. 10 for a limited season of Gilbert and Sullivan operettas. "The Gondoliers" and "Patience," with some of the more commonly heard works, are listed.

On Oct. 17 Miss Eva L. Gallienne and the Civic Repertory of New York will open a week's engagement at the Wilbur, playing "Liliom" Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings and Saturday afternoon, and "Camille" Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings and Wednesday afternoon.

Clocks Go Back; Also Train Time

With the change from daylight saving to eastern standard time in the early hours of Sunday morning, a number of alterations in the time of train arrivals and departures will be made. New time-tables will be available immediately at ticket offices. All clocks should be set back one hour.

Among the important changes in the schedule of Boston & Albany trains will be the Twentieth Century Limited which will leave at 1:30 p. m., arriving at Chicago the next morning at 9 o'clock. The Wolverine will leave at 3:15 p. m., but will arrive in Chicago at 1:30 the next day instead of 2:15 p. m. A new train, the Ohio State Limited, will leave Boston at noon arriving in Cincinnati at 9:05 a. m. and St. Louis at 1:15 p. m. the next day.

The Flying Yankee on the Boston & Maine will leave North Station at 9:30 a. m., and the Pine Tree Limited at 4:30 p. m. The Ambassador, Alouette, the New Englander and Red Wing will be set back an hour. Minor changes also have been made in local and suburban trains.

The New Haven Railroad will put into effect next Monday a new low-rate ticket between Boston and New York in each direction, good only on the 12:10 a. m. train from Boston and the 12:45 a. m. train from New York. It will be known as the Economy Night Express, and will be composed of day coaches only.

Harvard Housing Plan Completed

With completion of the final dormitory section of Adams House, the last of Harvard University's seven "Houses" is complete. The building serves as a final link for the buildings which make up the unit, joining the common rooms, dining hall, library, and the formerly separate dormitories, Westmorly and Randolph Halls.

The new structure is a six-story, Georgian type of architecture conforming with other recently built Harvard buildings. The five upper floors are given over to dormitory suites and the ground floor contains several rooms designed to contribute to the social life of the House, including an especially equipped music room, sound-proofed to permit practice by individuals and groups even during study hours.

The House Plan was inaugurated in the fall of 1930 with completion of Dunster and Lowell Houses.

GOLDBERG RESIGNS FROM B. U. FACULTY

Mr. Lewis Goldberg, recently appointed a justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court, has resigned as a faculty member of the Boston University school of law to devote his entire time to his new position, according to Prof. Homer Albers, dean of the school.

Mr. Goldberg has been a member of the faculty since 1929, instructing candidates for the master's degree in "public utilities." Dean Albers will take over the "public utilities" class, while Prof. Arthur L. Brown will handle "administrative law," which Dean Albers has been teaching.

LYTTON REPORT AWAITED WITH ADDED INTEREST

Speculation On Russia's Attitude Opens New Cause for Suspense

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—Report of quasi-recognition of Manchukuo by Soviet Russia has served to intensify the suspense with which diplomatic circles and the State Department are awaiting publication of the Lytton report on Japanese aggression in China and announcement of resultant action by the League of Nations.

No secret is made of the fact that the situation is one of the most delicate in which the United States Government has been involved since the World War and one which admittedly is fraught with danger to the entire fabric of international agreements so painstakingly built up during the past decade.

For the moment, the State Department is maintaining silence, on the ground that Japan's case is before the world, and that it is not up to the United States to act until world opinion, as symbolized by the League of Nations, has spoken.

That the Lytton report will be critical of Japan's actions and that the League will be forced to refuse recognition to the new state established by Japan in Manchuria is now the general expectation of more informed opinion here, and it is strengthened by indications from Europe that France and Great Britain will back the United States in its insistence on maintenance of the "open door" policy in China.

CHARLESTOWN BANK DIVIDEND GRANTED

Payment of a first dividend of 50 or 60 per cent to depositors in the savings department of the Charlestown Trust Company and of a first dividend of 25 per cent to depositors in the commercial department of the bank, was authorized yesterday by Judge Edward P. Pierce in the Supreme Court. In granting this prerogative to Mr. Arthur Guy, bank commissioner, in charge of the bank, Judge Pierce allowed the commissioner to enter into an agreement with the National Shawmut Bank for the purchase by the bank of part of the assets of the trust company.

The bank commissioner will be enabled to pay the dividends through the purchase by the National Shawmut Bank of the assets of the trust company. The balance of the assets of the Charlestown bank will be kept in the possession of the bank commissioner for the purposes of liquidation.

Clive Plans Free Shows for Idle

Free matinee performances for unemployed men and women in Greater Boston will be given every Friday afternoon beginning Sept. 30 by Mr. E. E. Clive and the Copley Players in the Copley Theater, Boston. Mr. Oliver C. Elliott, superintendent of the Boston Industrial Home, is general chairman of the committee for distribution of tickets.

In indorsing the proposal, Mr. Frank Gillmore, president of the Actors' Equity Association, said in a letter to Mr. Clive, "It has always been our view here that while there are organizations to feed the hungry and to clothe the ragged, yet no distinct effort has been made to keep up the morale of the unemployed.

"The handling of that task appears to me as one for which the actors are particularly fitted. . . . If we can contribute in a small way to this ideal we shall be doing something worth while."

TELEGRAPH BUSINESS GAINS

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—Telegraph business was reported increasing in volume. The Western Union said its business "made a decided advance" during last week.

AMERICA SEEKS WORLD UNITY, MINISTER SAYS

English Clergyman Expresses Hope After Visit to Republic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—The American people are tackling the problem of changing a world neighborhood into a world brotherhood, in the opinion of the Rev. Leyton Richards, who has returned here after lecturing in the United States on international relationships.

Mr. Richards, who occupies Dr. Jowett's old pulpit at Carr's Lane, Birmingham, stated that he finds elements of hope in five things—the growing self-criticism, the process of "debunking," the breakdown of isolationism, the growing impatience with racketeering, and a fundamental questioning of the whole philosophy of ruthless materialism.

"The American people," says Mr. Richards, "are struggling with a problem which, though local in form, is universal in application: how to transform a world neighborhood into a world brotherhood, and how to deal with a political and economic situation which involves the whole of humanity, and therefore can only be met by the coöperation of humanity as a whole." The youth of the nations, he emphasized, had to uphold the statesmen in their efforts to substitute coöperation for chaos.

ODUM BOWERS & WHITE

Invite you to their showing of wearables of the better kind for men and women

ON THIRD AVENUE IN BIRMINGHAM

did you know that Loveman's is the Birmingham headquarters for

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—We are mighty proud of our merger with this House of Magic, whose electrical appliances bring delight to the dreariest of domestic duties!

have you seen their new Washing Machine? My dear! speaking of achievements! It washes, blues, rinses and starches, and damp dries, all in a few startling minutes. It not only saves you money and time, but the protection it affords your clothes is simply marvelous.

and the new Westinghouse Refrigerator! It embodies the Dual automatic control; mechanism above food compartments; all porcelain interior and froster; shoulder high buffet top and broom-high legs; and ample, well-arranged shelf space.

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Loveman, Joseph and Loeb

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

First NEWS of A NEW Department

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$1.45	63 by 108	$1.65
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$1.70	81 by 108	$1.95
$1.90	90 by 108	$2.10
$1.65	72 by 113	$1.85
$2.00	90 by 113	$2.20

Crib Sheets

75c	45 by 73	85c

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38c	20½ by 36	50c
42c	22 by 36	53c

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BOSTON

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We began making dresses to order last Spring, and this department grew, and grew . . . until, by popular demand we've built a new salon; and Mme. Charbonneau joins our staff to take charge.

Mme. Charbonneau's enviable reputation in the custom made field, together with our complete line of choice SILKS, VELVETS, LACES, WOOLENS, COTTONS, and PATTERNS, make possible these LOWER PRICES. For the next important occasion, have your gown custom made at Thresher's.

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All-silk Krinkle Krepe . . . . . 75c yd.
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19 Temple Place, 41 West St.
BOSTON

HOOVER SILENCE ON BASIC ISSUES IRKS ROOSEVELT

(Continued from Page 1)

was not to abandon such strong economic units as corporations, but to bring them under a new control. Voicing his own "declaration of rights," he declared that private economic power must be considered to be vested with a public trust as well, and "that continued enjoyment of that power by any individual or group must depend on the fulfillment of that trust."

He laid down two major terms of his new social contract, that "every man has a right to life, and this means that he has also a right to make a comfortable living"; and secondly, that "every man has a right to his property."

As to the first he said, in part, "Our industrial and agricultural mechanism can produce enough and to spare. Our Government, formal and informal, political and economic, owes to everyone an avenue to possess himself of a portion of that plenty sufficient for his needs, through his own work."

Up to Manufacturer and Banker

Continuing, Governor Roosevelt laid down the proposition that "these two requirements must be satisfied, in the main, by the individuals who claim and hold control of the great industrial and financial combinations which dominate so large a part of our industrial life"; and he added, "that the Government must exist to see that they are satisfied."

"Against the lone wolf," continued Governor Roosevelt in a passage that brought applause, "the unethical competitor, the reckless promoter, the Ishmael or Insull whose hand is against every man, who declines to join in achieving an end recognized as being for the public welfare, and threatens to draw the industry back to a state of anarchy, the Government may properly be asked to apply restraint."

Governor Roosevelt's second speech of the day in the auditorium was less carefully prepared than his Commonwealth Club address, and was delivered from rough notes. Reciting his own recent talks on railroads, on prohibition, foreign securities, agriculture, tariff and electric utilities, he taunted his Republican opponent for failure to take the stump to make specific reply.

"The campaign is three-quarters over," exclaimed Governor Roosevelt, "but you can't join debate with only one man on the platform."

The cause of good government would be served, and presidential issues would be sharpened and defined for the nation by such a debate, he asserted, but, he said, "The answer of the Republican leadership has been one of silence, or else a mere plea to let well enough alone."

Add New Phase to Campaign

Governor Roosevelt's two speeches yesterday and his coming talks in Los Angeles will add a new phase to the campaign. He has praised Senator Hiram W. Johnson, the Republican Progressive, who is thought by many to hold the key to victory in the State, and in return Senator Johnson yesterday practically pledged his support to Roosevelt. He has praised the Progressive proposals of Theodore Roosevelt, who was Senator Johnson's running mate on the "Bull Moose" platform, and at the same time he has sought to identify himself with the economic theories of Woodrow Wilson. In fact, his "declaration of rights" talk before the Commonwealth Club yesterday was strongly reminiscent of Wilsonian ideas.

Again, Governor Roosevelt went out of his way to pay a compliment to former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, recalling that his own last address in the San Francisco Civic Auditorium was in the 1920 Democratic convention, when he spoke to support the nomination of that "great citizen and great governor." He did not neglect, either, to compliment Mr. William G. McAdoo, senatorial aspirant.

Take it all in all, the Democratic candidate has done his best to placate various groups here, and on the whole has had notable success. There can be no question that he made a favorable impression upon his immediate audience yesterday, while at the same time landing the Johnson Progressive following in his camp. The task now is for him to repeat the feat in southern California: and he goes about it with his customary confidence.

The Governor in his Commonwealth Club speech said in part as follows:

It was in the middle of the nineteenth century that a new force was released and a new dream created.

The force was what is called the industrial revolution, the advance of steam and machinery and the rise of the forerunners of the modern industrial plant.

The history of the last half century is accordingly in large measure a history of a group of financial titans, whose methods were not scrutinized with too much care, and who were honored in proportion as they produced the results, irrespective of the means they used. The financiers who pushed the railroads to the Pacific were always ruthless, often wasteful and frequently corrupt; but they did build railroads, and we have them today.

It has been estimated that the American investor paid for the American railway system more than three times over in the process, but despite this fact the net advantage was to the United States.

As long as we had free land; as long as population was growing by leaps and bounds; as long as our industrial plants were insufficient to supply our own needs, society chose to give the ambitious man free play and unlimited reward provided only that he produced the economic plant so much desired.

Reach Last Frontier

In retrospect we can now see that the turn of the tide came with the turn of the century. We are reaching our last frontier; there was no more free land and our industrial combinations had become great uncontrolled and irresponsible units of power within the state. Clear-sighted men saw with fear the danger that opportunity would no longer be equal; that the growing corporation, like the feudal baron of old, might threaten the economic freedom of individuals to earn a living. In that hour, our antitrust laws were born.

A glance at the situation today only too clearly indicates that equality of opportunity as we have known it no longer exists. Our industrial plant is built; the problem just now is whether under existing conditions it is not overbuilt.

Our last frontier has long since been reached, and there is practically no more free land. More than half of our people do not live on the farms or on lands and cannot derive a living by cultivating their own property.

Drab Living for Our People

There is no safety valve in the form of a western prairie to which those thrown out of work by the eastern economic machines can go for a new start. We are not able to invite the immigration from Europe to share our endless plenty. We are now providing a drab living for our own people.

Clearly, all this calls for a reappraisal of values.

Our task now is not discovery or exploitation of natural resources, or necessarily producing more goods.

It is the soberer, less dramatic business of administering resources and plants already in hand, of seeking to reëstablish foreign markets for our surplus production, or meeting the problem of underconsumption of adjusting production to consumption, or distributing wealth and products more equitably, of adopting existing economic organizations to the service of the people. The day of enlightened administration has come.

Finds G. O. P. Dumb

In his Civic Auditorium speech, Governor Roosevelt said, in part:

Let me illustrate the difficulty that I am having through what I must politely term the failure or at least the inability of the other side, either to join issues or to agree among themselves as to the effect of my own suggestions. Several days ago I delivered a speech on the difficult problem of keeping the railroads of this nation solvent and useful, and of maintaining their services.

The very next day after my railroad speech this is what happened. A member of the Cabinet of the President, who is also a member of his campaign cabinet, announced with carefully chosen words that my proposals for the railroads were nothing more than stolen goods lifted from the pockets of the Administration itself—recommendations cribbed from the recommendations made by the Interstate Commerce Commission in many bygone years, and, in effect, that, I, the Democratic candidate, was really in complete and absolute agreement with the present Administration in Washington, from the President all the way down.

Well, my friends, that was a star end-run by an important interferer on the presidential football team, but unfortunately the signals of the teams got crossed. Because, on the very next play, out of another of the White House doors there rushed in the opposite direction a distinguished senator fresh from an interview with the President to tell the public that the proposals of Governor Roosevelt were wholly, absolutely foolish—conceived in iniquity and dedicated to folly.

No One-Man Debate

My difficulty, my friends—and that of most of the American people at this three-quarter mile post of the campaign—is what I have referred to before—that Republican leadership has failed to propose constructive remedies in relation to any economic problem with which I have thus far dealt. Theirs has been a campaign of mere criticism, a campaign wholly lacking in constructive proposals, and I don't think that that is an unfair statement of the case by me.

The people of our country have been deceived and defrauded into purchasing billions of dollars of foreign securities, all of which are of less value than that for which they were sold, and many of them possibly, practically worthless.

Not only did the Administration not attempt to protect against the fraud and deception of its citizens in this matter, but the State Department, by its public expressions, permitted many an investor to believe that the soundness of the foreign securities was indorsed by our own Government.

I propose, my friends, that our Government shall protect our citizens from speculation and fraud in the sale of these foreign and domestic securities, and particularly with regard to foreign securities where the money leaves our shores forever.

Now, I have heretofore publicly proclaimed this same policy during this campaign. And the Republican Administration is silent in this regard. And there is another illustration of why you can't have a joint debate with only one man on the platform.

Help for the Farmer

The farm problem is probably the most serious that faces our Government today. Until the purchasing power of the farm dollar is restored, industry itself will never revive. The export markets of our surplus production must be reestablished. And yet such markets have been substantially destroyed, chiefly through foreign tariff acts in retaliation against our own Grundy tariff. I propose to overcome those tariff walls against our export trade through negotiated reciprocal tariffs.

And I propose as a temporary measure until we reëstablish world trade through a sensible method of tariff by negotiation, I propose to provide for the farmer, what he calls a tariff benefit. That, my friends, in simple terms means that the farmer is to receive a price for his product, that part of his product that is consumed in the United States, a price equal to the world price on these commodities, plus the amount of the Democratic tariff.

Now, my friends, that is something definite. It is something that intelligent farm leaders have been asking for, and advocating year after year. It is not visionary. It is practical; and practical men both among farmers and among business men believe that it will work.

Only two days ago on the Pacific coast I spoke of the vital importance of public policy in relation to public utility, local, state and national. There remains the answer of the Republican leadership which has been one of silence, or else a mere plea to let well enough alone.

Oriental Art for World's Fair

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HWA TING-SHUN AND PING CHEN-CHANG

This Is One of the Paintings Which Will Decorate the Chinese Pavilion, Shipped in Sections to Chicago.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Bringing with them from China a painting they made of a famous golden pavilion of their land, two Chinese artists, Mr. Hwa Ting-shun and Mr. Ping Chen-chang, are now busily at work here decorating the copy of the pavilion which has been built for the forthcoming World's Fair.

While the pavilion itself is expected to be one of the most beautiful sights at the exposition, the painting which was presented to Mr. Rufus C. Dawes, president of the fair, is in itself a work of art. It took three months for Mr. Hwa and Mr. Ping to make it; they drew to scale every detail of the exterior of the pavilion and then on a canvas especially prepared with Chinese white, painted in the resplendent red, blues, and greens where they belonged, filling in the gilded parts with gold leaf applied over plaster.

The art of temple painting in China is declining, these two artists being among a small group of 40 practicing the art, it is said, and that is why the painting is so greatly prized. The pavilion copy which they are here to decorate was given to the exposition by Mr. Vincent Bendix, and is said to represent the finest existing example of Chinese Lama architecture. It was "made in China" and shipped to Chicago in pieces, where it was assembled in six weeks' time.

Bankers Trust an Outstanding Bank With Successful Record

Fifth Largest in New York, With Deposits of $558,000,000—A Morgan Institution—Dividends Paid for Nearly 30 Years and Never Reduced

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 179 in the Series

Banks have passed through a period of trial and tribulation. The majority have proved themselves worthy of the trust placed in them. Those which the fires of adversity have not gutted are institutions which were not led astray by the excessive fervor and unwise expansion of the New Era proponents but held to the traditional conservatism which generally weathers panics and inflation periods. Such a bank is the Bankers Trust Company of New York.

Originally organized by a group of men headed by Henry P. Davison to handle fiduciary business for national and state banks which could not engage in trust operations, it has broadened its activities and now has a large commercial banking business. One of the younger institutions in the City of New York, it is today the fifth largest in the metropolis in point of resources, with assets of $745,000,000 as of the first of this year, and deposits of $558,000,000.

A Morgan Institution

The original capital and surplus was $1,500,000 and the offering, due to the high character of the sponsorship, was oversubscribed immediately and the stock sold at a premium. In 1917, the bank went into the commercial business and entered the Federal Reserve System. In 1909, it was selected by the American Bankers Association as agent for the sale of A. B. A. travelers' checks.

The company has six distinct departments: Banking, foreign, trust, custodian, corporate agency and bonds. It operates two branches in New York, one each in Paris and London, and at the end of last year its employees numbered 1975. It is looked upon as a "Morgan bank," since three partners of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. are on the board of directors.

The management has not only adhered to sound and constructive policies in trying as well as prosperous years, but it has been able and aggressive. Its record has established it as one of the leading financial institutions of the world. It has had an extraordinary record of growth in deposits in the last 10 years, these standing at $299,846,000 in 1922, rising to $636,589,000 in 1930 and dropping back to $558,086,000 at the end of 1931.

Record of Unusual Growth

The accompanying table pictures the record of the last 10 years:

Year	Surp&Undiv Profits	Deposits
1921	$20,762,000	$299,846,000
1922	22,534,000	329,177,000
1923	23,210,000	304,892,000
1924	26,552,000	421,807,000
1925	30,963,000	462,353,000
1926	36,031,000	459,529,000
1927	41,488,000	562,[illegible]1,000
1928	77,387,000	584,089,000
1929	82,631,000	606,217,000
1930	86,887,000	636,589,000
1931	75,020,000	558,086,000

Bankers Trust Co. has outstanding 2,500,000 shares of $10 par on which dividends of $3 annually are being paid, yielding at current prices of around 70 something over 4¼ per cent. Because of its prestige in investment circles, the stock commands a high premium over the book value, set at $44 a share as of the end of last year.

At the close of 1931 surplus account stood at $50,000,000, unchanged from the previous year, while undivided profits totaled $25,020,371. Cash and Government securities held at the year-end aggregated $309,445,000, which was more than 55 per cent of deposits. As compared with 10 years before, capital funds had increased 145 per cent.

Earnings of Bankers Trust have been better than average, its net during a recent six-year period being about 11.5 per cent on the average book value. In 1931, the bank earned $3.05 a share compared with $4.70 a share in 1930, $5.10 a share in 1929 and $4.73 in 1928.

There have been five offerings of stock, beginning with 10,000 shares in 1909 at $300 a share, 40,000 in 1912 at $100, 37,500 in January, 1919, at $100, 50,000 in December, 1919, at $100 and 50,000 in July, 1928, at $750 a share. The buyer of 100 shares at the original offering price of $150 a share who exercised all his rights and retained his stock would today own 8000 shares which cost $192,000 and are now worth about $560,000.

Dividends have been paid for nearly 30 years without interruption, and never reduced. As high as $45 a share was paid in 1917, including extras, while in 1928 and 1929 the rate was $30 annually. When the stock was split 10 for one in 1929, the old rate was continued by inaugurating a $3 annual rate.

The present stock sold at 180 in 1930. It sold at a low of 49½ in 1931 and a high of 124. This year the range has been 74½—33¼.

Daughter of Roosevelt Speaks to 1400 Women

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24 (AP)—While her father, the Democratic candidate for President of the United States, waited outside for her to finish, Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Dall made a speech today to 1400 women at a tea in the palm room of the Palace Hotel.

It was the first speech she has made since the beginning of the swing through the West, and her father told the women he hated to miss it.

"As a matter of fact," he said, "I've never heard her make a speech. And I've never heard my son, Jimmy, either."

The tea was given jointly by the San Francisco center of the California League of Women Voters, a nonpartisan organization, and the San Francisco Democratic Women's Forum.

"This election," Mrs. Dall told them, "is a decided challenge to women. It is a test of their willingness to think for themselves and to act according to their convictions. It has been driven home forcibly to all of us who have been on the trip across the continent with my father that, not only do we need a change, but that the people want a change. The majority of those we have met seem to feel that way, regardless of party."

Mrs. Roosevelt on Way West to Meet Husband

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 24 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was traveling alone into the West today to join her husband at Williams, Ariz.

Governor Roosevelt, starting the returning eastward swing on his campaign trip, will meet Mrs. Roosevelt at the ranch of Mrs. John C. Greenway, Democratic committee woman from Arizona. Mrs. Greenway, an old friend of the Roosevelts, was a bridesmaid at the Roosevelt wedding.

At the Democratic national convention in Chicago Mrs. Greenway seconded the nomination of the New York Governor.

INTERIOR DECORATION ANTIQUES

When Clock Collectors Disagree

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THE frank and friendly comments found in the following letter from a London subscriber indicate something of the diversity existing in the standards and purposes of collectors, even though they be active in the same general subject and in fields as closely related as those of England and America. It may be that the reply to the letter will seem to digress, as it is desirable to make some of our purposes clear as well as to notice the correspondent's opinions.

To The Christian Science Monitor:

In the 30th July issue of The Christian Science Monitor, to which paper I am a yearly subscriber and have been for nearly twenty years . . . I see illustrated on the Antique page six clocks by American makers.

I would like to steer clear of loyal American collectors' susceptibilities, but I must be frank and say I hope these six clocks are illustrated as a warning, to show what collectors should avoid if they have a mind to collect antique clocks for use and decoration.

I venture to suggest that all such monstrosities should go into the museums as typical of the early makers' efforts and not presented as objects of art for present and future designers to copy or follow. . . .

May I suggest that possibly you will find it worth while to refer to my book "Old English Clocks," which you kindly and sympathetically reviewed in February this year, where with but few exceptions every clock illustrated is a thing of beauty and a joy to live with.

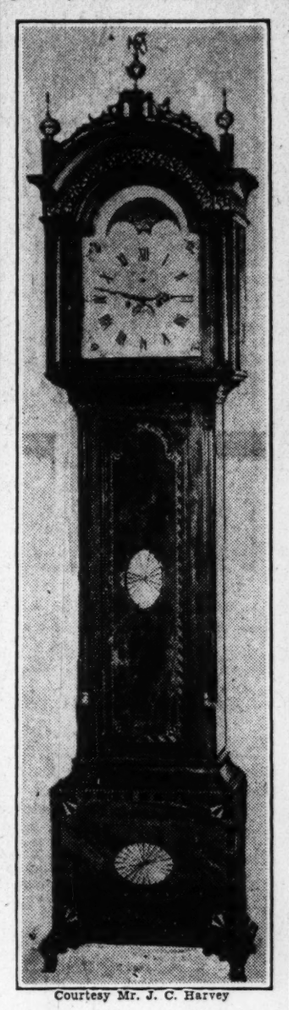
Yours faithfully,
F. H. Green.

London, Eng.
7th Sept., 1932.

While the major attention of this page is directed to the many topics that relate to attractive homes, there is also the word "Antiques" above these columns. It has become a somewhat overworked and bedraggled word, that might well be retired and pensioned for extraordinary, if not always distinguished, services. But it is likely to remain in common use for a long time yet, since nothing has appeared as a substitute for its widely inclusive, present-day meaning.

"Antiques," Formerly and Now

There was a time when it referred to ancient things, manners and peoples. It was to the "antique standards," as they stated, of Greece and Rome that Percier and Fontaine turned for their models when designing furniture for Napoleon. From the same sources with the same designation, Palladio had drawn his architectural inspiration in the sixteenth century, as did Robert Adam 200 years later. The ancients and the antique meant for them those specified early forms of perfected art and others of similar or greater antiquity. The essential of beauty is one shape or another seemed to be implied, although the expression antique might be applied to literature as well as to sculpture and furniture.



Courtesy Mr. J. C. Harvey

An American tall clock of about 1800 from Rhode Island, the works by Caleb Wheaton and the case by Luther Metcalf, in whose family it remained for over a century

It is quite different now, for Egyptian necklaces, Greek vases, Venetian carvings, Elizabethan silverware, American relics, ranging from colonial furniture and vehicles to carpets and costumes of Civil War times, are a small part of the motley brood that "Antiques" has been required to mother. If the present tendency continues, whatever is merely out of style, or old-fashioned, will be crowded with all that has gone before beneath its spacious and elastic shelter.

So it has come about that very many of the things which collectors seek are classed an antiques, whether they possess any artistic quality or not. They may be quaint, or even crude, but if they can be classed among the rare or rarest they are valued accordingly and the matter of beauty may not be considered at all. This is true of much old glass of the eighteenth century. The seams and bubbles that are in it and its lopsided shape and the uneven color are often recognized merits which are eagerly sought, but they are artificial measures of values in which æsthetics do not enter.

Books, stamps, coins, are other familiar objects of collectors' enthusiasm, as are match boxes, buttons, keys. But in none of these fields does the quality of beauty weigh except as a minor consideration. The first test is for the degree of scarcity, after which the artistic taste shown in production may be noticed and appraised.

Rarity, Not Beauty, Often Most Desired

I am quite sure that this is the attitude of the business man whose clocks were pictured and described here under date of July 30, and of which Mr. Green writes. The decorative worth of the six he refers to is very slight but the rarity factor is a large one for the person who is deeply interested in the earliest work of American clockmakers.

They were shown as antiques, not as interior decorations, and so that readers might be reminded of the types for which some people are willing to pay high prices. It has often happened that the original owners of such ill-shaped and apparently worthless clocks have sold them for as many dollars as collectors have been willing to give hundreds. It may be noticed that the writer's strongest words of approval when commenting on the illustrations were, "much esteemed," "not exciting æsthetically," "box-like, but scarce and prized shape."

Some Are a Joy to Live With

This collector's chosen field does not hold any such excellent seventeenth century types as Mr. Green writes about in his book, "Old English Clocks." It does, however, offer some of the following century that embody both rarity and decorative merit. This allows a desired opportunity to print a picture of one of the tall type, of which more than 20 are in the same collection as the six first shown. It is an association piece, having been for nearly a century in the family of the cabinetmaker, Luther Metcalf, who built the case. The works were made by a fellow citizen of Providence, R. I., Caleb Wheaton. Its form may suggest that there are eighteenth century American tall clocks which are ornamental in a manner of their own, although they differ from those of England in case design and may be far less ambitious mechanically.

So the American, Mr. Harvey, who has among his many clocks some that are ugly and others that are beautiful, may be quite justified in his choices, since apparently his aim is to bring together representative examples of American make, from the earliest years to the time when machines supplanted a handicraft. In doing this he will acquire some that, as Mr. Green says, are things of beauty and a joy to live with. Some will be treasured for their rarity and their museum value, just as so many other collectors in other lines are doing.

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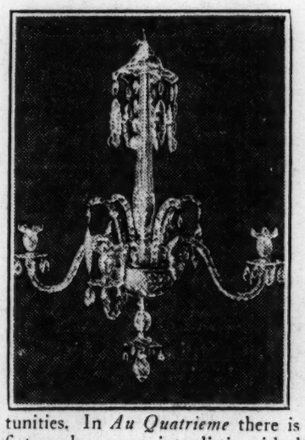

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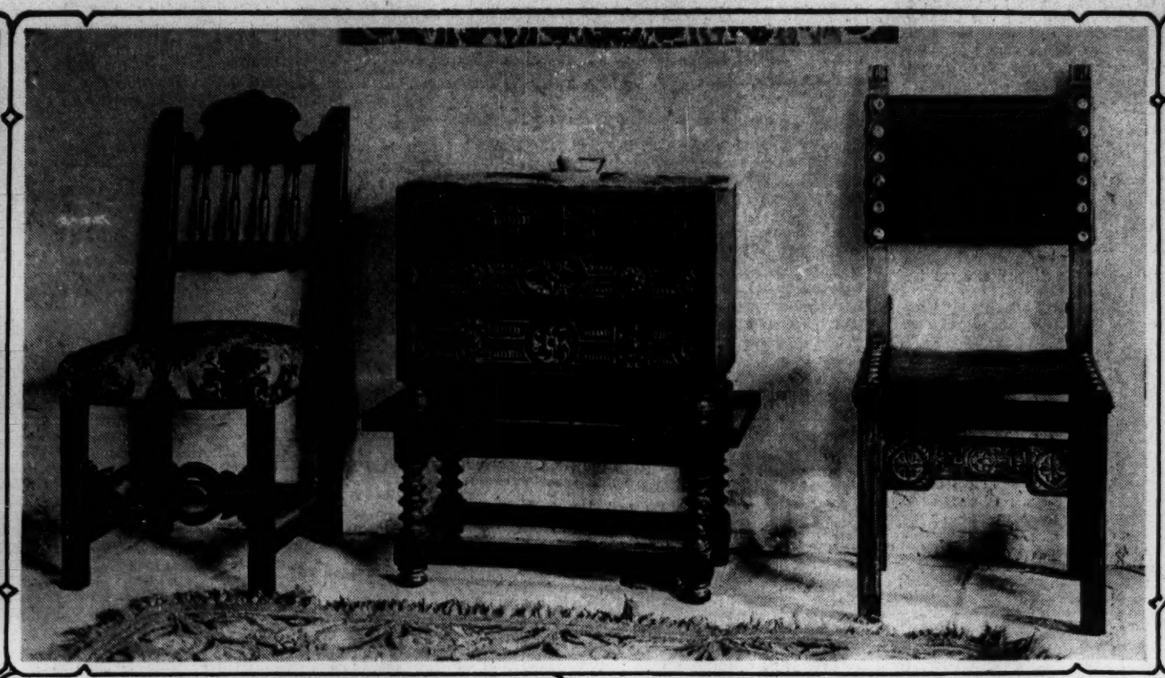

By Courtesy of Granada Shop to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Authentic copies of old models of furniture are needed to secure harmony with the architectural styles of southern Europe. At the left, above, is a small chest in the Spanish manner, deeply carved. In the center is a cabinet on a low stand and chairs of two representative Spanish types, one with a framed back and upholstered seat, the other with leather back and seat. At the right is a writing table with stool, turned and framed in the attractive manner characteristic of provincial Spain. At the left, below, is a copy of a vargueno, the Spanish treasure cabinet, placed on a richly carved stand in the manner of old Spain. The chair beside it is gayly painted in the custom of the country, with an elaborate design carried on its top rail. Finely wrought carvings and leather embossed and gilded or painted in many colors were common Spanish decorative treatments in the eighteenth century and earlier. At the right, below, we see that both methods have been employed in reproducing an old-time chest

America Copies Spanish Types

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Miami, Fla.

A FEW years ago south Florida reverted architecturally to the days of the conquistadors, and residential communities sprang up that were in appearance "more Spanish than Spain" as some observers remarked. It was then frequently a shock to one's sense of fitness to find substantial and costly replicas of houses from the shores of the Mediterranean, equipped with furniture of no particular type. This anomaly was not always due to lack of taste in the owners of the homes nor to carelessness on the part of the interior decorators. It was partly an economic condition and largely a matter of habit.

Genuine Spanish furniture and even good reproductions were not common in this country when the desire for Spanish-type houses began in south Florida. Mass, rich carvings and high cost characterize the household plenishings made in the period from which most American houses were copied. The originals wrought in that age, about 300 years ago, were created by skilled artisans who considered furniture making an art. Each piece was wrought by hand and as carefully designed for its position as the house itself.

Masculine is the word that aptly describes the pure Spanish interior, which is characterized by tile floors, plain walls and round arches without doors. Valances, ruffles, shirrings are not used and much iron and leather are found in fashioning the furniture. Americans had been accustomed too long to the genial atmosphere of French and English interiors to accept at once the austere formality. "You can lead an American just so far towards a pure Spanish interior; then he balks, and demands plain American comforts," says a prominent interior decorator of Miami. "Hence the melange found in so many homes."

This state of affairs was met by two young Americans who had traveled in Europe and knew something of real Spanish and Italian homes. They were impressed by the incongruities between the exteriors and interiors of so many American homes, and were convinced that just as fine and substantial furniture could be made right here today as was created in Europe two or three centuries ago.

The two brothers brought together a band of workers in wood carving and leather tooling, and established in Coral Gables. Far from being a workshop in the ordinary sense of the word, this is a studio which looks like a Spanish castle, where artists work in congenial environment. Each piece is wrought by hand just as the furniture was in the eighteenth century. Three hundred years from now, these craftsmen believe, this Florida-made furniture will be just as beautiful and substantial as it is today.

The revival of the art of woodcarving as applied to furniture, and the creation of authentic handmade copies of the beautiful pieces made centuries ago, is meeting the need of those who appreciate the best and most harmonious surroundings. Not everybody is fortunate enough to be able to scour the globe for genuine antiques and many are satisfied with these new reproductions.

A Bedroom Goes Half Modern

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

IN PRESENT-DAY home furnishing, a tendency that is noticed with increasing frequency is that of introducing minor features of one or more styles other than that which gives major tone to the chosen scheme. Thus a room in which the mode of Louis XVI prevails may carry touches of the fashions that preceded and that followed. This is what would naturally occur if a French home of the 1780's had continued until now, with its heritages from the past and its acquisitions from later times, as those successively appeared.

This judicious mingling may bring together harmoniously things from two or more periods of the same country, or even those of several lands. Such variations of the main theme give vivacity and ease to an effect that otherwise may be so stiff, formal and museum-like that it does not seem like a home at all, although its cost may have been considerable.

Flexibility of appearance and the evidence of an open-minded discernment which sees relation or harmony of design in objects that came from countries far distant from one another, was conspicuous in the home described on this page Sept. 10. It is a welcome variation from the more customary single-type-and-date manner, which seems to be the result of a taste that is actuated by fondness for associations with a single age or locality.

Another and sometimes more gratifying freedom in outfitting a home is shown when present-day tendencies are introduced among furnishings almost exclusively of the eighteenth century. This has been done by at least one of the leaders in American architecture in New York, as may be seen in some photographs which we plan to reproduce shortly. Far from that Park Avenue apartment in distance and farther still in the aspects of its surroundings, is a southern New Hampshire estate of our acquaintance, where a similar choice has been at work in a particularly spontaneous and delightful manner. This is in the home of Mrs. Gordon Woodbury in Bedford, pictured last Saturday on this page.

The place has been the home of successive generations of one family for 125 years or so, several farm homesteads composing its 900-acre holdings. Established for so long and having inherited belongings of relatives elsewhere, the main house has naturally become abundantly supplied with furniture that dates with its erection or earlier. Throughout the wide halls, the dining room, the large library with its book-covered walls, and in the bedrooms, there is the same air of long-established residence and a fitness of the contents for the house in character and age. Mahogany, walnut, some American maple, a piece or two of English oak, make up the cabinet work that is seen nearly everywhere.

The Modern Manner as the Owner Conceives It

In the bedroom of the mistress of the estate there is a surprising departure from the manner shown elsewhere, for there she has planned and done just as her fancy led, in the fashion of the immediate present. An alert person, engaged in many matters of public interest as well as in the direction of considerable personal affairs, she has here given to a room a distinct character and individuality. In the main it holds to the traditional, which is followed quite naturally in most of the rooms of the houe. The desk with claw-and-ball feet, the Sheraton dressing table, the remarkably fine, broad-seated armchair of early Chippendale type—all these pieces are of mahogany and are part of the ancestral past. The men and women who belong to that past are no doubt remembered and revered, as their former possessions are kept and used.

But this lady has very lively concerns with the present and, perhaps unconsciously, has disclosed as much by discarding a portion of her bedroom furnishings and selecting a very modern sort instead. The change has been more than that of selection, for it was from designs which she herself drew that her own workmen built the supports for the box-spring mattress, made the paneled screens that stand beside the bed and the terraced stands for lamps and books.

An Important Part of the Scheme

Those screens were not a part of the first plan, but when the bed was done and placed it seemed too detached from the wall and the differing doorways. This was true although the large square of picture wall paper did hold the same pastel tones as the bed cover and the pillows. The screens, which are in black edged with gold, give a suggestion of seclusion, contrast sharply with the fabrics and the wall paper panel and act to connect the whole unit with the walls and the floor, as they could not had their tops been level.

This sector breaks away vigorously from the elements of design seen in other parts of the room, yet the two groups seem not to clash but to be friendly. One reason for this is that there has been no patching or petty fussing in the matter. The bed group is a bold and decisive innovation for that interior; it stands pretty much by itself there while other walls are allowed to keep their former decorative values. It attracts us through its simplicity and frankness of construction, the abrupt action of its angles, the force of its black and gold, offsetting the delicate tones in the paper and fabrics.

It is a conception in present day vogue; marked by candor and strong accents and graced by refinement and sensitive distinctions. Meanwhile most of the sturdy and sober furnishings from past centuries remain, reminders of other artistic standards and of the substantial forbears who in their times may also have been rated as the modernists. For they too were fond of the latest fashions and sought, as their means permitted, Turkey carpets, Chinese porcelain and lacquer, India prints, Dutch tiles and fabrics from France and Italy.

New Orleans Interior in Washington

New Orleans

COMBINING the beauty and exotic flavor of both Old World French and Old World Spanish, a "Louisiana Room" is to be built in a section of Continental Hall, in Washington, which has been allocated for this purpose to the Louisiana chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

A working model of the room, as it is to appear when ultimately constructed, said to be truly representative of Creole art, has been made by Moise Fishman of Diboll & Owen, New Orleans. Present plans call for the beginning of work within the next few weeks.

The room is to be a version of a combination of the many patios that abound everywhere in the famed Vieux Carre, or French quarter, of New Orleans. There will be fancy iron grill work on the balconies, a flagstone floor, huge earthen vases holding spreading ferns, and all the other details that characterize those striking interiors.

The walls of the room are to be stucco, and there will be a gallery with its accompanying long French windows and balustrades. The fountain will be such as is found in so many Orleans patios and real Spanish oil jars will lend further authentic atmosphere.

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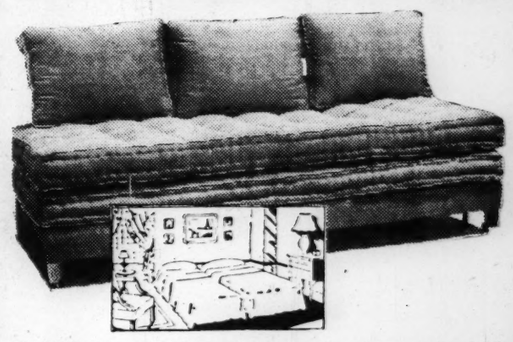

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Frontier in American Art

Mark Twain's America, by Bernard DeVoto. Boston: Little, Brown. $4.

EVIDENTLY the time has come for a reconsideration of the bases of American culture. It was possible to miss the significance of Mr. Franklin J. Meine's collection of "Tall Tales of the Southwest," published two years ago, and only last year several prominent critics showed by their lavish praise of Miss Constance Rourke's "American Humor" that they had failed utterly to recognize the grave challenge to accepted theory implicit in Miss Rourke's thesis. Mr. DeVeto, however, has left no ambiguity about the issue; his mordant attack on the neat, pretty logic of the school of criticism represented by Mr. Waldo Frank, Mr. Van Wyck Brooks and Mr. Lewis Mumford has left even the most facile eclectic little chance of reconciling the critical point of view of the twenties with what bids fair to be the critical point of view of the thirties.

The whole question hinges on the nature of the frontier and its importance to American culture. After having been reviled for so many years as the source of everything most obnoxious in American life, the frontier is beginning to emerge through the heroic work of Mr. Meine, Miss Rourke and Mr. DeVoto as the source of the only native American culture, the source of a rich folklore, a rich folk art, a rich and wholly native humor, of which the critics of the twenties were either ignorant or blindly unappreciative.

In Mark Twain Mr. DeVoto finds not a frustrated artist dragged down to the level of a "funny man" by frontier philistinism, but a writer whose genius was the sublimation and crowning glory of frontier art, whose most distinctive qualities derived from the authentic folk art of America. The point is amply proved in this beautiful and illuminating book, which is not biography or social history or literary criticism, but a blend of all these, with something else added—something that may be defined as the actual evocation of the salty, lusty America which bred and nurtured Mark Twain. Mr. DeVoto's evaluation of Twain is admittedly not final or complete, but it rightly transfers the emphasis from analysis of the man to direct consideration of his art, places that art against the gorgeous background from which it drew its life-blood, and succeeds admirably in the "almost preposterous undertaking of correcting literary ideas by matching them against fact."

But if the book's chief excellences derive from the empirical cast of Mr. DeVoto's thought, its limitations proceed from the same source. The artist's delight in the color and violence, the pageantry and humor of pioneer America precludes a dispassionate sociological consideration of the seeds of self-destruction hidden in that society. Despite his discriminating debt to Pareto, Mr. DeVoto is concerned less with the energic base of American society than with its temporal adaptations. As a consequence, the interest of his picture is largely historical and we must not look to it for an indication of the broad cultural lines along which American literature may hope to escape from its present cul-de-sac.

Mr. DeVoto may simply have considered this as without the scope of his present work, which he refers to constantly as a "preface" or an "essay in the correction of ideas." Nevertheless, we look for a critic in the future who will combine the aesthetic insight, the meticulous scholarship, the stylistic brilliance, the masculinity, the thorough Americanness of Mr. DeVoto with a keener social and moral penetration than he evidences. Meanwhile, we may rejoice that he has exemplified so refreshingly the possibilities and neglected qualities of Emerson's American Scholar and has thrown open to what should prove an increasingly large and enthusiastic public that neglected but fascinating province of American culture, the frontier, with its artistic culmination in the perpetually delightful works of Mark Twain.

R. P.

Sons of the Good Earth

Sons, by Pearl S. Buck. New York: John Day. $2.50.

IT IS far from easy to know how to be just to this novel of Mrs. Buck's. "Sons" is, as all the world is aware, a sequel to "The Good Earth," and further comment should be superfluous. But "Sons" manages to be both less and more than its famous predecessor. However comparisons are to be deplored, one cannot forever avert them. "The Good Earth" stood alone, a law unto itself. One asks involuntarily: Has that law been again invoked?

At any rate, in her new novel Mrs. Buck's unexampled style reappears—a style truly marvelous in the sustained flow of its melody and rhythm, in its unique use of repetition and of emphasis, in its disarming simplicity which marches on, halts and returns to retrace a few steps with one more added. "The very next day therefore he bought a little black horse for his son, a strong good beast from the plains of Mongolia, and he bought it from a horse dealer whom he knew."

But is it not possible that a great deal of this—which is to say nearly 500 pages—becomes a weariness? One suspects it of deliberate mannerism—probably quite without justification; for at the end of this chronicle of epic quality and length the style is as gracious and apparently as spontaneous as at the start. One comes, too, to suspect some subtle deception—at least an Occidental is likely to do so. He learns to watch for a deep undercurrent of meaning, and to watch sharply. As a train of pack camels plods on padded feet through the crush of a Chinese city street, silently and with never a sign trampling the humans in its path; just so the smooth cadences of Mrs. Buck's prose cloak impulses and acts sinister, cruel, implacable. On the surface all remains placid. So a reader must be alert or else the language tricks him and he overlooks some intensely dramatic development of the plot. But, then, whenever does the inscrutable face of an Oriental betray his emotions?

The sons are, of course, those of Wang Lung, the farmer of "The Good Earth," who so prospered through loyalty to his land. They are Wang the Landlord, Wang the Merchant, and Wang the Tiger who rises by his own bold sagacity to be a war lord. The three brothers, with their three incredibly complicated households, are brilliantly contrasted. We have their affairs at our fingertips, we understand what befell each individual and why, we hear of their most petty, most private quarrels. By way of all these heaped up details we are able to visualize China—still torn by military factions, still harassed by famines and floods, holding tenaciously to its centuries-old customs, yet at the same time beginning to lift the gaze toward a future unified nation. Young China sees visions indeed. Wang the Tiger's cherished son, sent away to be educated in a southern city, returns to the more barbaric north in the uniform of a "young revolutionist," to brand his father a mere traitor and a robber chief.

This novel is compounded of the elements of human experience, of color and violence, of romance and tragedy. Mrs. Buck spares us nothing. She shows us the China which she knows so intimately—its ideals, its failings, its ugliness and its beauty. Hers is an intricate pattern which powerfully comes alive beneath our scrutiny. She has shaped a Saga no less impressive than those of Walpole or Richardson or Galsworthy. And it all reaches us as if dropped slowly, anecdote by anecdote, from the lips of an old strolling story teller, close crouched by a winter fire or else loitering in the women's court on a sun-drenched afternoon in spring. Artistically, "Sons" is not the equal of "The Good Earth." The style does not so well accord with and complement the text. Nevertheless, Mrs. Buck has immeasurably enriched her readers' comprehension of a people belonging to one of the most important civilizations the world knows today.

M. W.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PEARL S. BUCK

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Music of Machines

MUSIC, says Webster, is "the science or art of pleasing, expressive or intelligible combinations of tones" . . . The modernists have mostly overlooked that first adjective . . . Their music is sometimes expressive and occasionally intelligible . . . If you doubt that it is music, remember that Webster requires a combination of tones to have only one of three qualities in order to be classed as music . . . Musical expression of mechanics ranges from Honegger's "Pacific 2-3-1" to Mossolov's "Soviet Iron Foundry" . . . These are remarkable chiefly for their monotony . . . Therefore they are truly music of machines . . . But they have one virtue which has been too little appreciated; they last only about 15 minutes . . . Whereas the Music of the Riveting Machines endures eight hours a day.

"When this riveting began, I thought it was music in my ears," remarked a distinguished colleague the other day, "but now I'm not so sure" . . . His real difficulty is that he is getting too much music at a time . . . You can't listen even to Beethoven or Bach for eight hours a day . . . And they not only got rhythm; they got variety . . . With the machines, it isn't the noise, it's the persistence . . . You might as well try to sleep in mid-town New York.

* * *

What has this, you ask, to do with a Bookman's Holiday? . . . Dear Reader, it makes a Bookman's holiday inevitable . . . Ordinarily, we expect to work a few hours a week, but now our holiday is perpetual . . . A few days ago they raised a flag at the top of the steel tower across the way . . . This, we were informed, marked the completion of the structural steel work . . . And, we reflected, the end of a holiday . . . We were misinformed . . . The flag-raising marked merely the highest point of the tower, and a considerable part of the riveting remained to be done . . . It seems they just balance the steel beams until the riveters are ready . . . Since we must loaf, why not turn the column over to an old friend?

Referring to our recent comments on Literature and Life, Miss Marion West Geare writes:

"I wish you had indulged in a little definition of terms before setting up those targets. I may be shooting a quibbly arrow off at a tangent, because we probably agree fundamentally, but your unadorned statements about literature and social and political questions do inspire this arrow nevertheless.

"I think when an artist expends his talent on timely perorations, he may no doubt give his contemporaries inspiration, but he does not give posterity literature. . . . When he writes works worthy of the title of literature, the problems which inspire him go vastly deeper than contemporary social and political difficulties. He looks for the universal implications in the real problems of the men around him, and he writes so that his message will endure . . . so that it cannot but endure, because it is ageless and beautiful.

* * *

"Literature must have beauty, and it must have a purpose, but that purpose is for more than timely reform or a discussion of current events. It seems to me that the author, like Emerson's scholar, must be sure never to quit his belief 'that a popgun is only a popgun, though the ancient and honorable of the earth affirm it to be the crack of doom.' (The delegation you mentioned was, I think, fooled by a popgun. . . . Most delegations are.)

"The artist-prophet has a duty to his country which he can fulfill better than anyone else . . . I agree with you there . . . but he must give up literature while he is being patriotic. Literature rarely makes a noise. The artist can reach the politicians of his day only by straightforward talk. When his work is so noble as to be literature, he ceases to be writing for a period or for a nation; he writes for the world, and for the generations to come. He cannot help his own people, because he is a century ahead of them.

"But you said that. I guess there is no argument after all. My point is, however, that the writer must be able to do two things, not one, if he would help the men around him as well as the generations to come. Out of the breadth of his experience, he may give good sound advice to his countrymen; out of the fullness of his wisdom, he may produce literature for posterity. . . . These are different things. Timely advice will never mellow into literature.

"My arrow, having behaved more like a boomerang, and gone all around the proverbial barn as well, now comes to rest. But it was a good game while it lasted. Now I'll make way for Robin Hood himself. You try the target yourself, please. I'm eager to hear what you have to say."

* * *

Nay, Diotima, if we had known, we should not have wondered at your wisdom, neither should we have come to learn from you about this very matter.

No Idle Singer

New Poems, by Edwin Markham. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Doran & Co. $2.

SUCH "a good grey poet" as Edwin Markham has a place in the United States. Longfellow filled the rôle; Whitman, too, but with a difference. As composer of the official poem of the Washington Bicentennial, "Washington, the Nation Builder," of the "Ode to Boston," written at the request of the city for its three hundredth anniversary and other historical occasional verses, Mr. Markham has served in late years virtually as a poet laureate. He has also fulfilled the duties of such a position, never formally bestowed on an American, by his many hundreds of lectures on poetry, given to school children and to men and women in many communities throughout the country. To them he has represented the dignity and high office of the poet.

Like Robert Bridges, the late laureate of England, Mr. Markham has published a volume of new verse at 80. No one can read his later work without the lines of "The Man with the Hoe" coming to memory. This poem, which caught the attention of the world when it was first published in 1899, is still widely read. It has been translated into 40 languages, and has been the battlefield of controversy, economic, political, religious. A companion piece appears in the new book, "The Toiler," written after seeing Rodin's statue, "The Thinker." It repeats with the same sincerity and courage if not with the same outburst of righteous indignation the poet's sympathy with the downtrodden, his love for the oppressed, and scorn of the oppressor. It is written with the swing of a march, which is simple, grand and strong. No idle singer of an idle day is this man, no contriver of strange fancies, nor of startling intimate revelations of everyday reality. He strikes the classic note and many there are who still rejoice to read such poetry.

Typical of Mr. Markham, the humanist and the idealist, is his introductory verses which end:

I have bidden the past adieu.
I laugh and lift hands to the years ahead:
"Come on: I am ready for you!"

Five Skeptics

Experimental Lives, by Muriel Jaeger. London: Bell. 10/6. New York (as "Adventures in Living"): Morrow. $2.

THE word "skeptical," heard so often in description of the thought of the modern world either by those who dislike it or those who are not sure whether they like it or not, suffers much abuse. By its original derivation, a skeptical man was one of lively curiosity, and in this sense the meaning is certainly applicable. We live in an intensely curious, inquiring age. Montaigne has been blamed and praised for skepticism, but it is curiosity which dominates him.

This curious temper inspires Miss Jaeger's studies in a characteristically modern field of inquiry: the lives of men and women who have endeavored to live a theory of behavior. People who come to grief or compromise in living other people's theories are common enough; but what of those who originate their own theories and try to live them? There are certain easily classified plans that occur to human beings. One can maintain a strict moral code and fight everything that conflicts with it. One can be completely altruistic. One can accept society, learn to manipulate it like an artist, and be completely "civilized." One can revert to primitive simplicity. One can trust and follow impulse alone. This is Miss Jaeger's catalogue, and her book contains studies of people who have tried to follow these plans.

* * *

Where there is not disaster there is comedy, for even if it were possible for a camel to go through a needle's eye, it would be grotesque. Yet those of us who have neither the vitality nor the inclination (not to mention the wealth) to make experiments can be grateful for having the limits of human behavior made plain to us. Cato, the stern model of political uprightness, wrecked his own life and the lives of others in an attempt to rule by moral intransigence, and did disservice to the state. He had not a sympathetic understanding of human nature, indeed abhorred it. St. Francis, by his preaching of universal love and poverty, broke up families, raised a rabble, became involved in paradox, made himself ridiculous, and whatever else might be said now of his order—organized, it is true, not by his own wish—poverty and refusal of property is not now its characteristic. Lord Chesterfield, setting out to be the completely "civilized" man, the man of wit and manners, found himself disliked and suspected by everyone, particularly by the "civilized." Thomas Day (not a great man, but a very comical one), following the educational theories of Rousseau, found it was another thing to manufacture a wife of the same mind, and George Sand succeeded indeed as an independent woman obeying impulse alone—but at what cost to others!

* * *

Yet these failures are less the failures of ideal plans defying conventions than the inevitable failures of egotism. Personality, strong or weak, is a two-sided coin. The immoderate rise to greater heights and they sink to greater depths than the merely moderate. Who will not say that there is not an element of insensitiveness in moderate men? The fact is that accepted conventions fail as commonly as propounded theories: they equally ignore human nature, except, respectively, in its aspirations and indolence. Vanity is in all of Miss Muriel Jaeger's cases, but I wonder if these experiments wasted their energy in forcing a plan upon themselves; it seems likelier to have been a surplus energy that no convention could have conserved. Certainly George Sand wrote copiously and well after the outpouring of storms.

These and many other such questions crop up in reading Miss Jaeger's suave, witty and searching pages; but there is one point she scarcely touches upon—though her chronological order hints at it—and its omission is typical of modern biographical criticism: the plan of behavior belongs to the world of ideas and has a historical significance. This is forced upon her obviously in the study of Cato. But can we afford to put aside the relations of St. Francis to the charges brought forward against the Roman Catholic Church at the time of the Reformation? The Pope was embarrassed, diplomatic, and acted with considerable worldly wisdom—but was he far-seeing even in his own interests? And Lord Chesterfield, whose plan seems safest of all—must it not be seen in relation to the Rousseau plan of the natural man and the Revolution that followed it? There is not only comedy in the tale. The irony about the consciously devised rule of conduct is not only that it leads its initiators into comical or tragic dilemmas, but that it has sometimes a long social importance.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

Purely for Penologists

The Trail of the Dead Years, by Earl Ellicott Dudding, edited by William Winfred Smith. Washington, D. C.: Prisoners Relief Society. $2.50.

HARD on the heels of the Florida convict camp revelations which turned public attention to conditions still confronting prisoners in certain states, "The Trail of the Dead Years" is hurried into print by the Prisoners' Relief Society of Washington, D. C. Obviously hurried, because with due deliberation it would have been almost impossible to produce so unsatisfactory a book from such a wealth of material.

Disposed to submit it to the tests of literary comparison, the reviewer is forced to conclude that it bears the same relation to "Charles Chapin's Story" as does a mail order catalogue of ancient vintage. Luridly presented, illustrated by photographs for the most part poor and in certain instances extraneous and by "etchings" so crude as to excite the risibilities, liberally sprinkled with rhymes chosen for the most part for their sentimentality, atrociously proof-read, only to the earnest student of penology will "The Trail of the Dead Years" appear as a human document, filled with material of genuine worth.

Mr. Dudding, the author, is known as the founder of the Prisoners Relief Society, the headquarters of which, formerly at Huntington, W. Va., in which state Mr. Dudding served a term for manslaughter, have been removed to Washington. The society aids former convicts to reëstablish themselves, helps their families while men are imprisoned and assists in securing prison reform. When it is understood that there are millions of former prisoners in the United States, that thousands more are being released every year and that hundreds of thousands are in durance, the magnitude of the work undertaken by the society may be appreciated.

When the taxpayer realizes that Americans spend six times as much money on crime as they do on education, prison reform will perhaps enjoy wider public support. Until that time criminologists, penologists and out-and-out reformers must struggle along with the crude weapons at their command.

Such a weapon is "The Trail of the Dead Years."

Whaling Sketches

Greasy Luck, by Gordon Grant. New York: William Farquhar Payson. $5.

IT IS right that there should be a whaling sketchbook. Mr. William McFee remarks that "most members of this generation are unaware that whaling is still an industry. They imagine it as part of the closed book of New England maritime history. . . . It was only when another sporting chance came along, the chance of the golden West, of striking further and further beyond the ranges, that the New Englanders abandoned the whaling to foreigners. The interest our antiquarians have in whaling is therefore a sound one. It was a manifestation of the pioneer mentality, and when that mentality was directed into other channels, whaling lost prestige and became as prosaic as cod fishing in modern times."

There are 63 full page sketches in the book, with a brief descriptive article on the page opposite. The pen-and-ink work takes on an added brilliancy and warmth from the buff tint backgrounds. Rounding out the work are the inside end papers representing a whaling incident in the open sea in a silhouette filled with action and decorative interest. The book is a companion volume to "Sail Ho!" previously published, and like it is bound in sailcloth.

The titles of the sketches give a notion of their character: Choosing Boats' Crews, A Harangue from the Captain, A Boat on the Cranes, The Foc's'le, Grinding Spades, Coiling Line Tubs, Fresh Fish for the Cook to Spoil, A "Chawed" Boat, A Nantucket Sleigh Ride, Lowering Into the Hold, Recruiting on the Beach, Bumboats, and the like. In such a sketch as Holsting Topsails, Mr. Grant bends every resource of his dramatic line to conveying the straining haul on the line by six sailors after it comes through the block, and a seventh guiding the rope from above uses his whole weight to assist in the downward pull. "Getting in the Mainsail" is another example of the artist's pictorial description, with six men out on the yard arm struggling to stow the thrashing canvas. The artist manages to find a compositional effect in all his subjects, making of them something more than illustrations. Sometime, we fancy, he will make further use of such valuable etching subjects as "Sounding," with the great bulk of a whale rearing tail-up for a plunge to the depths; "Give it to Him," with the harpooner set for a thrust; and "Stowing the Outer Jib," with its two sailors sprawled on the ratlines making the billowing sail snug.

Common Sense About Poetry, by L. A. G. Strong (New York: Knopf. $1.50) buttonholes the person with a prejudice against poetry and leads him gently from the rollicking Limerick which even the most practical is likely to enjoy, to the more difficult delights of reading William Blake and Edith Sitwell. He does it with beguiling temper and tact. Immediately after formulating the golden rule, "Never to read, nor allow yourself to be persuaded into reading anything that bores you," he adds, "If I bore you, skip; if, after a fair trial, I go on boring you, throw the book away." It is perhaps too much to hope that many of those who have an active dislike for poetry will voluntarily read even 140 pages about it, but for all who deal with these people in classrooms or daily life, it should be a rich quarry of ideas, methods and ingratiating arguments and explanations.

"The Life of George Eliot," by Emilie and Georges Romieu, which was reviewed in these columns June 25 in the English edition (Cape), is being published in America by Dutton.

Mr. Mackenzie's Street

Our Street, by Compton Mackenzie. New York: Doubleday Doran. $2.50.

JUST try to persuade anyone out of the belief that "Our Street" is autobiographical and you will be met with resounding protests. You may as well turn your back upon "Who's Who," for nobody cares where the author was born or when. From the reading of this attractive book, we have found him out. These are the things that happened to him once upon a time when, an eager, insuppressible, irresistible, keen-eyed boy, he got to know the people behind all those discreet West Kensington house-fronts. He may have been staying with his aunts (one real, one imaginary) at No. 9, but the entire street belonged to him.

Coming in the wake of Mr. Golding's "Magnolia Street," with its rancors and its violences, "Our Street" seems always to have basked in the amber sunshine of London. There is no tragedy more harrowing than the plight of the old ragpicker who took refuge in Number 25, which was empty, and there accepted the food offerings brought surreptitiously by the children of the neighborhood. There is no romance more earthy than that delicately suggested meeting of Aunt Adelaide with one whose attentions she had refused long years before in Italy—coming about, as many of the nicest things did in that street, through the benevolent intercession of Mr. Granby Mellor, once the familiar of Rossetti and Morris and Burne-Jones, who just missed being a pre-Raphaelite artist himself.

Though "Our Street" was only one block long, though it had houses on only one side because a high garden wall bounded the other, yet a great many people lived there. There were Lady Marjorie and her tomboy daughter, Olive; there were the tempestuous and temperamental Spinkses; there was Mr. Lockett, who played the organ at St. Luke's, and his sister and their pug dog; there was Miss Molyneux, the actress, and Curly, the postman (though he, of course, did not live there), and Bob, the leader of all the boyish escapades, and Miss Bearsted, the ogre-like governess, and gentle Dr. Arden. Yes, one short street held all these and more.

For our delectation, Mr. Compton Mackenzie calls them back, writing of them with sensitiveness, with humor shrewd and sly, with admirable restraint. For instance, Aunt Emily was returning from a late party. "I wish I had the technique to describe Aunt Emily's dress that evening," writes Mr. Mackenzie; "but all I know is that she was a shimmer of pink satin and that she let her train fall in astonishment at sight of me emerging from the drawing room." Just that, and we have the very flavor of late Victorianism, its sights and smells and sounds. We hear the clop-clop of those slow hoofs upon the wooden pavement as the hansom cab retreats to its lair. Still, Mr. Mackenzie's publishers insist that "Our Street" is "fiction."

In Praise of Balzac

Honoré de Balzac: A Force of Nature, by Edwin Preston Dargan. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $1.

PROFESSOR DARGAN has written a lively and informative little brochure which should serve as an excellent introduction to the "*Human Comedy*" itself. His enthusiasm for his subject is not of the faintly musty variety too often attaching to academic studies of pet authors, but has a refreshing gusto about it which adds pungency to the treatment while it detracts somewhat from the value of the criticism. The avowed purpose of the book is "to convince the reader that in fiction there is no body of work surpassing the '*Human Comedy*,'" a purpose not strictly within the province of judicial criticism but forgivable enough in such a handbook as this, designed to lead the reader to a further acquaintance with and appreciation of Balzac.

The great French realist is here familiarly presented as a nineteenth century Titan, a man of teeming and Garganiuan energy. The second part of the book deals with the "dynamic result" of the expenditure of this energy and with the subsequent reputation and influence of the "*Human Comedy*." The picture of the man himself is better done than the discussion of his work, probably because the æsthetic considerations which necessarily confront us in forming a literary judgment do not arise in our consideration of the writer's person.

Professor Dargan believes that to find authors comparable to Balzac one must go back to Rabelais, Cervantes and Lesage, and that the only modern author at all comparable is Proust. His criteria of fiction are "sustained power, breadth and intensity in the rendering of life," but one might also add fineness, a quality in which Balzac was notably deficient and which keeps him, one may believe, from occupying the highest rank among novelists. But Professor Dargan is persuasive even though he is *parti pris*, and if his preference for Balzac's world over the world of twentieth-century America shows up a strong strain of romanticism in him, one may at least ask why it is not as permissible to escape by way of Balzac as by way of Proust, the present favorite.

Music and Mr. Dyson

The Progress of Music, by George Dyson. London and New York: Oxford University Press.

MR. DYSON'S book presents a succinct outline of the development of music. These essays apparently were composed for a lecture audience. They give in little more than 200 pages an excellent summary of the musical history of the West.

In general, the author has presented a story of movements, rather than of persons and dates. He justifies his title. Developments in music are analyzed, thoughtfully and often searchingly. Many of Mr. Dyson's conclusions are now truisms. Others strike the reader as almost novel. In every case they are well reasoned.

Though the author seems usually to be addressing an audience musically expert, the volume will be of profit and interest to the general reader. Behind the reasoning there is the assumption that the reader is familiar with the important facts of musical history, but there is also reference to illustrative data, so that the untutored reader is not lost in an unknown sea.

Perhaps the outstanding character of the essays is the author's insistence on relating the development of music with concurrent social change. This is not a new line of treatment, but in the present volume such treatment is thorough and is, indeed, the chief justification for what would otherwise be just another book. Mr. Dyson shows how Bach was largely a product of his time and environment. He also shows—or attempts to show—that the reason we have no modern equivalent of Bach is that our time and civilization do not provide the requisitely fertile soil.

The author's outlook seems provincial to the cosmopolitan reader. To the extent that this book was originally addressed to an English university audience (it it was), one cannot quarrel with the constant references to peculiarly English conditions, with the continual comparison of English music with that of other lands, or—more important—with the reiterated statement of an English standard. But a book seeking more universal circulation should employ a broader foundation.

One notes, too, a tendency to haul up the Union Jack. American readers, attending concerts in the larger cities, will question Mr. Dyson's forthright claim that "London is certainly more comprehensive in its taste than any other city in the world" and that "the Queen's Hall Promenade Concerts have no rival in their inclusive programs of practically all the best orchestral music that exists."

Throughout the volume, and especially in the reflections of the last chapter, on "Men and Moderns," there is a disappointing lack of reference to modern composers, although there is ample discussion, in a general way, of modern conditions for composing. Strauss, Debussy, Sibelius, Delius, Vaughan Williams and Holst are mentioned, but Ravel's name does not appear, and while there is a brief discussion of the Russian ballet, one looks in vain for the name of Igor Stravinsky or even that of Rimsky-Korsakoff; and Prokofieff, Hindemith and the whole brood of ultra-modernists are ignored.

But the progressive reader will be grateful for Mr. Dyson's careful statement of the possibilities of radio, a statement whose seriousness is refreshing.

Putnam is the American publisher of "Theater and Friendship: Letters from Henry James to Elizabeth Robins," the English edition of which (Cape) was reviewed in these columns Aug. 20.

The Herries Saga

The Fortress, by Hugh Walpole. London: Macmillan. 10s. 6d. New York: Doubleday Doran. $2.50.

MR. WALPOLE'S mighty chronicle of the Herries family leisurely pursues its way into the third volume. Still another volume is promised, to be called "Vanessa," and to bring down the story of Rogue Herries's descendants to the present day.

"The Fortress" has for theme the vendetta between Judith Paris and Jennifer on the one hand and their cousin Walter on the other. Walter builds a huge dwelling to overshadow the home of Judith and her family, and finds it becoming a fortress from which he cannot escape. The feud is continued between Jennifer's son John and Walter's boy, Uhland, a sinister figure who is not amongst Mr. Walpole's more successful characters. Judith's son, Adam, following his mother's young example, escapes from his home in the Cumberland fells to London, where he gets mixed up with the Chartist movement, and marries. But it is Judith who is the central, dominating figure of this story, as she was of "Judith Paris," and one rejoices at her triumphant celebration of her hundredth anniversary.

Mr. Walpole's style is never jaded. He invents new incidents with astonishing fertility, and when occasionally he cannot think of new ones he repeats old effects with an attractive and disarming enthusiasm. He gives vivid pictures of many of the chief events of London life in the nineteenth century, and makes the Lake District the background for the provincial part of his story.

"Village in Brittany," a landscape by Mr. Israel Abramofsky, is a recent addition to the permanent collections of the Toledo Museum of Art.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Jaalam Stamp

IF I were asked to define the essential flavor of this town of Jaalam, I am sure that the sober and unhurried philosophy of the Jaalam folk would come first to mind. They view life shrewdly, obliquely, with a humorous wrinkling about their eyes; and their comments, given in the lilting Jaalam drawl that slides over consonants and dwells on vowels, while somewhat puckery are not unsweet. They are quick to appreciate the quaint side of what they see, and to make gentle fun of it, as Jim Harkness once did of the bustling futility of Lovett Fraser.

"First time I ever saw Lovett," he said, "he was a youngster of about five, out in the berry field. Had about a dozen berries in the box, and was shakin' it to make it full. And Lovett's been shakin' the box ever since."

This pawky New England view of life is characteristic of Jaalam, and the town has a fashion of making over, after its pattern, those who come to live here. They come here quick and impatient; they fuss and fume after their own way for a time; and then, imperceptibly, they come to conformity. For time moves slowly here, and we are not impatient, not hurried. If things are not to our liking, it may be that the liking is at fault. We contemplate the doughnut rather than the hole.

* * *

I think especially of Carl Woodford. He had been a high-pressure man, clipped of speech, decided in all his ways, and, when a gasket blew out, he came here and bought the old Dolliver place. His mind was orderly, and for a time Woodford wallowed happily in formulæ—in fertiiizers, and soil tests, and sprays, and butterfat percentages. There was no guesswork about his farming; he made things sit up and perform. And, when they failed to do as he wished, he saw the hole rather than the doughnut. For he was not of Jaalam, as yet.

His farmland was sightly, its acres sloping between the hills and Jaalam Marsh. There was woodland and meadow, fields of deep tilth and pastures of scanty soil. All this had been arranged æons before Woodford came to possess the land; at some time inconcelvably remote a glacier had played with this land of his, grinding down the ledges, spreading the deep soil of his fields, swirling sand banks toward the marsh, and smoothing the marsh itself. There was a lack of plan to it, and this irked him, for he would have done otherwise. One may imagine him, a slightly rotund and Napoleonic figure, adorning a jutting ledge and diredting the glacier's work—leveling here, rounding there, reducing the land to washboard ridges, running north and south, sloping slightly for drainage, the soil distributed in an expert manner. Brooks would have run in parallel lines, the rock waste would have been carefully spread for a woodlot—and, of course, there would have been no Jaalam Marsh.

* * *

The Marsh irked Woodford most of all. It was waste, and a waste that he in part owned and paid taxes on. His deed included ten acres of it; and, while in former times this had been a valuable mowing, few cattle were kept now. Woodford himself kept only a few head of pedigreed stock, and his upland mowings supplied their need. In the first brisk year of his occupancy he cut his marsh acreage, stacked the hay, and to his astonishment found no market. The stacks stood through the winter and were used, eventually, as mulch on his orchard. And Woodford pondered. He evolved one scheme after another for setting this waste land to work—digging the muck, and spreading it to enrich his fields, and using the borrow pits for fish breeding; diking it and planting cranberries; setting it to elderberries and mammoth blueberries. But all these he reluctantly laid aside. They ran to money, and the return would be doubtful.

He ended by shutting the Marsh deliberately from his mind. This was not easy. Its broad green spread was in full view from his fields, and unhappily he had talked, for he was one who demanded an audience, and Jaalam knew his schemes. But in time the slow drawled question, "Put the Ma'sh to work yet, Woodford?" lost its savor, and Jaalam forgot. So, in a measure, did Woodford himself. But the Marsh bided its time, as things have a fashion of doing in Jaalam.

* * *

And when the time came it thrust itself upon Woodford, caught him unaware as he was looking over an upland field of an early fall day, speculating with unfocused eyes regarding the next year's planting. A spot of bright color took his attention for a moment, a dot of flame where the green lake of marsh grasses met the bush-fringed border. He saw it indifferently, thought it some Italian woman from the Flats, thriftily gathering the wild cranberries that grew there, turned his mind to other things. But on the next day it was there again. And it was larger. It danced in the singing wind over the Marsh. No bright kerchief, this, but the crimsoned branch of some bush, feeling the touch of fall long before the rest.

Woodford saw, and protested inwardly. Fall already! And he had so many things planned to do before the snow came.

"Coming!" the burning bush sang to him.

And soon there were others smoldering along the sweeping line of growth that marked the division between sown and wild, and others across the Marsh, against the dark line of the trees. And bushes springing in the Marsh itself, hidden heretofore in the green, flared silently into red and yellow and crimson flames, and the broad bosom of the Marsh had changed as well. Its deep green had lightened, and there was now a hint of gold in it. And Woodford, though he had seen this time and time before, and though he resisted it now, found himself watching and fascinated as the days shortened and chilled.

* * *

For these scattered spottings of color on the green Marsh were but the first experimental dottings of the brush, the first twanging notes as the symphonists tried their strings, and as the gold rose through the green they were lost. Next he saw the low bushes along the Marsh edge deck themselves in all rose and primrose and maroon frocks, while behind them the taller birches and maples and oaks were still in their sober green summer cloaks. Like children these small bushes seemed to him, like children in bright frocks, standing in close ranks about the golden field, wriggling and stirring impatiently against their more patient and sober elders, waiting for something promised.

"But we don't see anything yet!" they protested.

"You wait. You will," hummed the elders. "It always happens."

And the small bushes danced impatiently, and compared dresses.

And it began while Woodford and the small trees watched. The slender trees on rocky headlands above the Marsh caught the color of the sunlight first and flared into deep yellows and odd smoky crimsons. For a day or two they stood as isolated flecks of autumn sunlight against the green of summer, and then they were lost in the rising tide of color stealing up the slopes from the Marsh like the welling of a slow, deep music rising from the golden depths. And from marshland and from upland, it seemed to Woodford, there came a deep murmur like the droning of many hives of bees gathering the last honeyed fruits of the year. Low, and deep, it rose and fell with the rising and falling winds through breathless noons and nights of filtered moonlight, a deeper and more contented song than the restless leafy murmur of summer. And leaf by leaf, branch by branch, tree by tree, the hills and uplands about the Marsh took up the song and danced to it. They glowed and pulsated with color, like wavering, singing flames giving out the blue haze of fall; and as the color and the haze deepened, so too did the voice of the flame. There was cricket song in it, and the droning chant of countless insects, seen like warm dancing snowflakes in the slanting yellow sunlight, and there was the rustle of painted leaves in the westerly wind. And as Woodford watched, the haze flowed about crimson islands of maples and yellow clots of birch, and there was a queer, cool tang to it, like peppermints eaten beside a wood fire. And to him the voice became almost articulate.

"You see, now?" from the older trees.

"Oh, but we do!" rustled the smaller bushes. "It's just ourselves, isn't it?"

And the taller trees dipped toward one another, exchanging murmurs.

"Remember, when we were young—?"

It was that fall, if I remember rightly, that a hint of drawl and Jaalam twang began to creep into Woodford's clipped voice. He became less brusque, less critical of Jaalam slowness; his rigid, wire-drawn plans softened in outline. And when, the next spring, someone recalled the old joke on him and asked: "Plan to plow the Ma'sh this year?" he had an answer ready.

"No, I guess not. I've found a use for it."

"You don't mean it!"

"Yes. Raising bullfrogs and sumac. I figure to get a few good notes out of them this fall."

I remember that, because I was with Frank Tichnor, a newcomer. And Tichnor, looking after Woodford's brown figure, asked: "One of your old settlers, I suppose?"

He was, I told Tichnor.

DANIEL CHASE.

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Highland Patterns

Dorothy went to the side of the loch, and saw a number of people on the opposite side, who looked to her like a group of soldiers in red and green surrounding a carriage. As the boat drew near she could see that there were about twenty people in it, the men in tartan plaids, the women in scarlet cloaks and green umbrellas. She thought the landing a very pretty sight. The women held up their umbrellas; the men in their plaids and bonnets had something very vivid about their appearance; the young men and lasses talked and laughed; the joyous bustle seemed to communicate itself even to the waterfall and the restless grey waves.

The ferryman was impatient to be gone as he had a second load of passengers awaiting for him on the other side; his wife had just time to say to Dorothy she hoped the girls had looked after them well, before the boat started. It was still raining when they got to the other side, and the twilight was stealing on, but Dorothy could not resist watching the embarking of the second lively boatload, before she started on the three-mile walk to Tarbet.

The mountains on the way were not concealed by the twilight or by the misty weather, but they seemed even larger and grander in the obscurity than they had seemed in the daylight. All round, torrents were sounding in the gloom. As the darkness closed in gradually upon the huge avenue of hills it seemed to Dorothy as if sky, water and mountains were mingled together. All was solitary and vast. Suddenly, there came a half-inarticulate hooting from a field near. Dorothy, who was then at a point on the road which led over the brow of a hill, stopped at the cry. She saw a little boy on the hill, between her and the lake, wrapped in a grey plaid, and seemingly calling home the cattle for the night. The appearance of the child in that wild and solitary place, the touch of strangeness in his look and cry, had in it something that moved her exceedingly. It was as if all that made the Highlander what he was had revealed itself in the child's inarticulate cry on the lonely hillside.—CATHERINE MACDONALD MACLEAN, in "Dorothy Wordsworth."

Heide Plains and Birch Trees

"Flaming Hills" is the term by which certain portions of northern Germany are designated. There the peculiar purple-red of the blossoming heide or heather covers the sandy plains and long, low plateaus like a garment of flame. The flowers are tiny, but every branch and stem is thickly covered with small clusters of them; indeed, the low clumps of lavender and rose sweep on in an endless mass of beauty. Between the Weser and the Elbe Rivers an area of this blooming undergrowth is so unproductive as to be spoken of as the dreary Lüneburger Heide. As far as the eye can see, the flaming heide delights the gaze, broken, perhaps, by clusters of juniper bushes or an occasional group of white-trunked birches. A few small lakes may break the monotony, or a lonely sheepfold rise above a wind-swept dune. A great forest sometimes breaks the horizon line or a sandy road may lead to a small cultivated field—the result of incessant toil—and to a windmill by a stream. Remote villages retain their simple community customs, and the whispered secrets of the wind along the heath have become a part of the folklore of the German lowlands.

Another large heath, which extends west of the Weser and north of Hanover, is known as the Ahlhorner Heide. From it has come inspiration for some of the masterly paintings of Mauve and other artists of the Dutch and of the North German school who have delighted to paint the sheepfold, the sand dunes, the birch trees, and the lowly, lilac-hued heide. Poets, also, have sung of the spell which the vastness of the flowering heath casts over the solitary traveler. One is glad that the heide, which brightens the barren wastes, clings also to the heart-strings of a humble and home-loving people.

How vividly there comes to mind a picture of amber-tinted clouds and sunset hues, mingling their brightness with the heide glow. Tall birches bend eagerly toward a little pool of water, while with sweet content a peasant leads his only cow on the road toward home. Patches of yellow sand dunes break the heath into veritable garden spots, outlined, perhaps, by a cluster of birches or a lonely shepherd's hut; while in the distance a village church spire gleams against the edge of a bit of woodland. It is a peaceful scene, and a poet who loved the birch and the heide has made it all seem even more serene by a few appreciative lines:

"Thou blooming heide in russet dress,
Thou precious peace, lovely quietude,
Far-stretching heide and lonely birch,
How gladly I welcome thy solitude."

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The Church of Holy Trinity, Minories (London): From an Etching by Monro S. Orr

THERE is a cobbled way leading out of one of London's thoroughfares, trailing in a half-hearted fashion between nondescript houses until, finding itself up against a flat-fronted building, it trickles through an opening on the right and hurries away down a little hill. It is called St. Clare Street, and belongs to that portion of old London known as the Minories which, while being officially without the walls of London, is within the Liberty of the Tower.

Should you inquire your way to the Minories of the steady-footed policeman at the 'bus terminus, pronouncing the name as it is spelled, he will look at you in pitying silence for a moment before opening his big mouth.

"Min-ories, I suppose you mean," he will say, and send you trembling and ashamed in the right direction.

The Minories belonged, many hundreds of years ago, to the Abbey of St. Clare, and in Haydon Square is still to be found a spring of pure water which used to be the convent fountain about the year 1293. The Square also boasts of the fact that Sir Isaac Newton lived there, when he was warden and master-worker of the Mint.

In writing of the Minories, John Stow, the famous sixteenth-century antiquary, says: "Near adjoining to this Abbey, called the Minories, on the south side thereof, was some time a farm . . . at the which farm I myself (in my youth) have fetched many a halfpenny worth of milk."

The Church of Holy Trinity, Minories, which faces directly up St. Clare Street, was founded by Henry I's Queen, Matilda, in 1108, being built on part of the site of the Abbey. It was pulled down and rebuilt in 1706, and in 1899 was closed as a church and afterward used as the Parish Hall. In the building is a monument to the first Lord Dartmouth, Admiral of the English Fleet, whose mother, Elizabeth Washington, was third cousin to George Washington. In the family's armorial bearings are seen five mullets and four bars, and it is thought that here may be the origin of the Stars and Stripes.

Mr. Monro S. Orr, whose pleasure it is to seek out and make etchings of the old City churches, found the Church of Holy Trinity before the little tower was removed, and while the front door was left ajar. Today no amount of pulling or pushing, of inquiring for a key at neighboring houses, or of hunting for a friendly back door which might yield to gentle pressure, is of the slightest avail. The old building seems to have locked its secrets close within its heart.

Once More, Autumn

It seems but yesterday we said,
"How long the evenings are!
How lovely-long the dusk between
The sunset and a star!"

And then the roses budded—
Then corn began to tassle—
Then yellow jackets swarmed to taste
A peach's brimming wassail—

Now suddenly we notice
The falling of a leaf.
And but tonight someone exclaims,
"The evening, how brief!"

ETHEL ROMIG FULLER.

Zooals God Ziet

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

HOE verontrustend of smartelijk de toestand in menschelijke aangelegenheden te eeniger tijd ook schijnt te wezen, toch is er eene bron, waaruit onophoudelijk vertroosting en bemoediging geput kunnen worden en welke nimmer door zoogenaamde depressie in zaken en moeilijke tijden beroerd worden kan. De beloften uit den Bijbel falen niet en de practische beteekenis er van, met betrekking tot de menschelijke aangelegenheden, kan een ieder begrijpen.

In het zestiende hoofdstuk van Genesis komt eene wondervolle verklaring voor, welke, indien gezien in het licht van geestelijk begrijpen, ruime mogelijkheden ten goede opent. Toen Hagar naar de woestijn vluchtte ten einde te ontkomen aan de gramschap van Sarai, lezen wij dat God door een engel woorden van troost en bemoediging tot haar sprak, en dat zij „noemde den naam des Heeren die tot haar sprak: ‚Gij God ziet mij'" (Engelsche Bijbelvertaling). Deze woorden kunnen wij op onszelf toepassen, want God is ons „eene toevlucht en sterkte. Hij is krachtiglijk bevonden eene hulp in benauwdheden." Wat door God gezien wordt, kan beschouwd worden als het ware „ik" van iederen individueelen mensch, dus als de geestelijke mensch, gemaakt naar het beeld en de gelijkenis Gods,—de mensch, dien Hij zag als „zeer goed" zijnde. Als wij deze geestelijke waarheden begrijpen, zullen zij ons—zelfs te midden van schijnbare gevaren—eene bron van kracht en steun zijn.

Op bladzijde 24 van *Unity of Good* in een gesprek, waarin het goede de aanspraken op macht en werkelijkheid van het kwade wederlegt, schildert Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van Christian Science, het goede als zeggende tot het kwade: „Ik ben het oneindige Al. Uit mij komt alle Gemoed, alle bewustzijn, alle individualiteit, alle zijn voort. . . . Uwe beweringen houden vol dat er meer dan één Gemoed, meer dan één God is, maar voorwaar zeg ik u dat God Al-in-al is en nimmer kunt gij buiten Zijn één-zijn bestaan". De weerspiegeling van goddelijk Gemoed, de ware individualiteit, het werkelijke bewustzijn, is het ware „ik". Nooit is de mensch uit Gods oogen. Dit wetende, kunnen wij nooit in eenige smartelijke omstandigheid of droevigen toestand gebracht worden, waaruit God ons niet zou kunnen verlossen, daar God, het goede, die oneindig Gemoed is, alle ruimte vult, en Zijne geestelijke idee, den mensch, voor eeuwig onafscheidbaar van Hemzelf in stand houdt.

Men kan niet ontkennen, dat het kwade in zijne onderscheidene vormen vaak aan het menschelijk begrip werkelijk en schrikwekkend toeschijnt, hetgeen te wijten is aan de verkeerde opvatting dat de mensch eene stoffelijke persoonlijkheid met een van God gescheiden gemoed zou zijn. Doch,—Geest zijnde, ziet God geestelijk,—oneindig Gemoed zijnde, ziet Hij niet anders dan ware ideeën. Daar Hij het al-omvattende goede is, omvat Zijne visie Zijne eigen volmaakte schepping. Laten wij daarom in moeilijke tijden ophouden met naar het stoffelijke en het kwade te schouwen, en laten wij trachten te realiseeren, dat, niettegenstaande de schijnbare getuigenis der stoffelijke zinnen, God toch al Zijne kinderen volmaakt ziet, zooals Hij hen van den beginne gezien heeft. God ziet den mensch als Zijn eigen beeld, als de uiting van goedheid, reinheid, liefde, wijsheid, intelligentie en heiligheid. Deze eigenschappen, welke ten deele het ware „ik" in iederen mensch vormen, worden door de foutieve geloofwijze van het kwaad niet aangeroerd. Zij zijn hier om benut te worden; en zoo iemand dit feit gaat beseffen, zal hij de vrijheid ervaren, welke Christus Jezus beloofd heeft aan al degenen die de waarheid verstaan. Zooals de engel des Heeren tot Hagar in voor haar verstaanbare woorden sprak, zoo verheffen „geestelijke ingevingen, rein en volmaakt", gelijk Mrs. Eddy in *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (blz. 581) zegt, de gedachten en voorzien zij in hetgeen de mensch op dit oogenblik van noode heeft.

Zij de moeilijkheid zonde of ziekte, leed of gebrek, welk een rijkdom van troost en bemoediging kan de menschheid vinden in Hagar's woorden, in het licht van geestelijk begrijpen gezien. De foutieve geloofwijzen van ziekte en disharmonie, welke het menschenras belagen, kunnen niet stand houden tegenover de vaste overtuiging, dat God den mensch ziet als de weerspiegeling der volmaaktheid van oneindig Gemoed. Eveneens verliezen zondige verlangens hunne schijnbare aantrekkingskracht en macht, zoo wij standvastig aan het feit vasthouden, dat God ons ware „ik" ziet als de uiting van Zijne reinheid en heiligheid. Leed verkeert in blijdschap als wij beseffen, dat God ziet dat geen Zijner kinderen ooit gescheiden kan wezen van Zijne teedere zorg en liefde. En de schrikwekkende aanblik van gebrek en begrenzing maakt plaats voor een gevoel van veiligheid, vrijheid en overvloed, als wij het geestelijk begrijpen gewinnen van onze ware individualiteit, in het één-zijn van oneindig Gemoed besloten, en wij in dat Gemoed iedere geestelijke idee vinden, benoodigd voor 's menschen van-God-verleende heerschappij.

En laten wij onthouden dat hetgeen waar is omtrent onszelf, ook waar is omtrent onzen medemensch. In tegenstelling met hetgeen de stoffelijke zinnen ons willen doen gelooven, is de werkelijke mensch immer binnen Gods gezichtsveld. Wij moeten dus ernstig er naar streven allen te zien zooals God hen ziet, want in werkelijkheid geven allen uiting aan dat bewustzijn, die individualiteit, welke de weerspiegeling is van oneindig Gemoed. En zoo wij zelf dit al-ziend Gemoed weerspiegelen, bevinden wij dat harmonie, geluk, en een overvloed van het goede in de menschelijke aangelegenheden tot uiting komen.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande literatuur over de Christelijke Wetenschap (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgevers Genootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

As God Sees

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOWEVER alarming or distressing the condition of human affairs appears to be at any time, there is a source of comfort and encouragement which never changes and is unaffected by so-called business depression and hard times. The promises in the Bible stand secure for all to understand their practical significance in relation to human affairs.

In the sixteenth chapter of Genesis there is a wonderful statement which, when seen in the light of spiritual understanding, opens up vast possibilities for good. When Hagar fled into the wilderness to escape from the wrath of Sarai, we read that God spoke to her, through an angel, words of comfort and assurance, and that "she called the name of the Lord that spake unto her, Thou God seest me." This statement can be made practical concerning ourselves, for God "is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble." This "me" may be looked upon as denoting the true selfhood of every individual, namely, spiritual man made in the image and likeness of God, man whom He saw as being "very good." When we understand these spiritual facts, we shall find in them—even in the midst of seeming danger—a source of strength and support.

On page 24 of her book "Unity of Good," in a colloquy in which good refutes evil's claims to power and reality, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, depicts good as saying to evil: "I am the infinite All. From me proceedeth all Mind, all consciousness, all individuality, all being. . . . Your assumptions insist that there is more than the one Mind, more than the one God; but verily I say unto you, God is All-in-all; and you can never be outside of His oneness." The reflection of divine Mind, true individuality, real consciousness, is true selfhood. Man is never beyond God's sight. Knowing this, we cannot be brought into any grievous or afflictive circumstance or condition from which God cannot deliver us, since God, good, who is infinite Mind, fills all space and holds His spiritual idea, man, forever inseparable from Himself.

One cannot ignore the fact that evil in its various forms often appears real and terrifying to human sense, owing to the mistaken sense of man as a material person with a mind apart from God. But God, being Spirit, sees spiritually; being infinite Mind, He sees true ideas only. Since He is all-inclusive good, His vision embraces His own perfect creation. In times of trouble, therefore, let us turn from the contemplation of materiality and evil and endeavor to realize that, in spite of the seeming evidence before the material senses, God is seeing all of His children as He has seen them from the beginning—perfect. God sees man as the image of Himself, as the expression of goodness, purity, love, wisdom, intelligence, and holiness. These qualities, which in part constitute the true selfhood of every individual, are unaffected by the false belief of evil. They are present to be utilized; and when one comes to the realization of this fact, he will experience the freedom which Christ Jesus promised to all who know the truth. As the angel of the Lord spoke to Hagar in words which she could understand, so "spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect," referred to by Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 581), uplift thought and meet the present need.

Be the trouble sin or sickness, sorrow or lack, what a wealth of comfort and assurance Hagar's words, regarded in the light of spiritual understanding, bring to humanity! The false beliefs of sickness and inharmony which beset mankind cannot stand against the positive conviction that God sees man as reflecting the perfection of infinite Mind. Likewise, sinful desires lose their seeming attraction and power when we hold unwaveringly to the fact that God sees our true selfhood as the expression of His purity and holiness. Sorrow is turned to joy as we realize that God sees all His children as inseparable from His tender care and affection. And the terrifying aspect of lack and limitation gives place to a sense of security, freedom, and abundance as we gain the spiritual understanding of our true individuality enfolded in the oneness of infinite Mind, and find within that Mind every spiritual idea necessary to man's divinely-bestowed dominion.

And let us remember that what is true of ourselves is true also of our brother-man. Contrary to what the material senses would have us believe, the real man is ever within God's vision. Then we must earnestly endeavor to see all as God sees them, for in reality all express that consciousness, that individuality, which is the reflection of infinite Mind. And as we ourselves reflect this all-seeing Mind, we find harmony, happiness, and abundant good manifested in all our human affairs.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

While the Rain Falls

But turn out of the way a little, good Scholar, towards yonder high honeysuckle hedge: there we'll sit and sing whilst this shower falls so gently upon the teeming earth, and gives yet a sweeter smell to the lovely flowers that adorn these verdant meadows.

Look, under that broad Beech-tree, I sat down, when I was last this way a-fishing, and the birds in the adjoining grove seemed to have a friendly contention with an Echo, whose dead voice seemed to live in a hollow cave, near to the brow of that Primrose-hill; there I sat viewing the silver streams glide silently towards their centre, the tempestuous sea; yet, sometimes opposed by rugged roots, and pebble stones, which broke their waves, and turned them into foam: and sometimes I beguiled time by viewing the harmless Lambs, some leaping securely in the cool shade, whilst others sported themselves in the Cheerful Sun; and saw others were craving comfort from the swollen udders of their bleating Dams. As I thus sat, these and other sights had so fully possessed my soul with content, that I thought as the Poet has happily expressed it:

I was for that time lifted above earth;
And possessed joys not promised to my birth.

—From "The Compleat Angler," by IZAAK WALTON.

September

Wind and the robin's note to-day
Have heard of autumn and betray
The green long reign of summer.
The rust is falling in the leaves,
September stands beside the sheaves,
The new, the happy comer.

Not sad my season of the red
And russet orchards gaily spread
From Cholesbury to Cooming,
Nor sad when twilit valley trees
Are ships becalmed on misty seas,
And beetles go abooming.

Now soon shall come the morning crowds
Of starlings, soon the coloured clouds
From oak and ash and willow,
And soon the thorn and briar shall be
In scarlet and in yellow.

Spring laughed and thrilled a million veins,
And summer shone above her rains
To fill September's faring;
September talks as kings who know
The world's way and superbly go
In robes of wisdom's wearing.

—JOHN DRINKWATER, in "Collected Poems."

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Margery Kirkham and Mrs. Eddis to Battle for Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Sept. 24—By the victory of Margery Kirkham of the local Forest Hills Golf Club, runner-up to Maureen Orcutt of Englewood, N. J., last year for the Canadian women's open golf championship, over Bernice Wall of Oshkosh, Wis., in the upper half semifinal on Friday by 4 and 2 the Duchess of Connaught Gold Cup and the title will return to Canada for the first time since 1926. Miss Wall was the only non-Canadian to reach the semifinal in the tournament which commenced at the Kanawaki Golf Club last Monday and Miss Kirkham will meet Mrs. Charles S. Eddis of the Rosedale (Toronto) Golf Club, in the 36-hole final. Mrs. Eddis defeated Doris Taylor of Kanawaki, 2 up.

Only once since Ada Mackenzie defeated Helen Paget in Winnipeg in 1926 has a Canadian reached the final round and that was last year when Miss Kirkham represented Canada in the final match.

Owing to the international angle the Kirkham-Wall match attracted the most interest. The first three holes were halved, but the Canadian took the lead at the fourth where Miss Wall missed her second shot and she increased it at the fifth when the American girl's drive found an unplayable lie and she had to pick out with the cost of a penalty. The sixth was halved but a great iron second enabled Miss Wall to get a birdie on the seventh. On the eighth Miss Kirkham dropped a 15-yard putt for a birdie and at the ninth she again dropped her first putt and won the hole, making the turn 3 up.

Single putts enabled them to halve the tenth in birdies and there was no change on the eleventh. Miss Wall played the short twelfth perfectly to cut into the lead, but the winner drew away when Miss Wall missed her second on the thirteenth and her drive caught a ditch on the fourteenth. On the next hole Miss Kirkham's drive lodged in a ditch and this cost her the hole. The match ended when Miss Kirkham snared a birdie on the sixteenth.

Mrs. Eddis and Miss Taylor staged a stubborn duel all the way. The former won the first but lost the third and then the fifth to be one down, but she squared the match at the sixth and by winning the eighth made the turn 1 up. Mrs. Eddis increased her lead to two by winning the eleventh, but she lost the twelfth and fourteenth and the pair were all even after the fifteenth had been halved. Miss Taylor mussed up the sixteenth, taking 6 to reach the green and conceding the hole. The seventeenth was halved and Miss Taylor missed a chance to send the match into extra holes by missing a six-foot putt.

Both players were uneasy at times, with Miss Taylor losing a number of chances for wins and halves by three putting. On several occasions the pair electrified the gallery by dropping long putts. The summary:

CANADIAN WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

Margery Kirkham, Forest Hills Golf Club, Lachine, Que., defeated Bernice Wall, Oshkosh (Wis.) Country Club, 4 and 2.

Mrs. Charles S. Eddis, Rosedale Golf Club, Bedford Park, Toronto, defeated Doris Taylor, Kanawaki Golf Club, Montreal, 2 up.

SCHOOLGIRL WINS R. I. TITLE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 24 (AP)—Helen Waterhouse, 14-year-old Warwick School girl playing in her first state championship, yesterday became the Rhode Island women's champion when she defeated Mrs. John Welsh of Philadelphia and Point Judith, 4 and 3 in the 36-hole final match at Metacomet. The victory of the youngster was the feature of years of championship golf in this State. She has been playing the game seriously only two years and this is the first season she has entered any major tournaments. Mrs. Welsh is a six handicap player of Philadelphia with many years of competitive experience behind her.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL SCORES

Alabama P. I. 41, Birmingham So. 0.
Amarillo 6, Cameron Aggies 0.
Bucknell 35, St. Thomas 0.
Clemson 13, Presbyterian 0.
Butler 13, Ball State Teachers 12.
DePaul 13, St. Viator 6.
Duquesne 3, West Virginia 0.
Franklin 13, Indiana St. T. 6.
Geneva 21, Davis-Elkins 6.
Howard 14, Oglethorpe 6.
John Carroll 31, Adrian 0.
Kalamazoo 18, Manchester 6.
Loyola 6, Mississippi 0.
Muhlenberg 27, St. Joseph's 0.
Wittenberg 44, Indiana Central Normal 0.
Wofford 16, Lenoir Rhyne 0.
Xavier 46, Transylvania 0.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	99	66	.600
Columbus	94	74	.543
Milwaukee	85	78	.521
Indianapolis	84	78	.519
Toledo	84	80	.512
Kansas City	79	85	.482
St. Paul	70	94	.427
Louisville	65	99	.396

RESULTS SEPT. 23

Columbus 4, Toledo 3.
Toledo 7, Columbus 3.
Minneapolis 4, Kansas City 1.
St. Paul 4, Milwaukee 1.
Indianapolis 8, Louisville 0.
Louisville 3, Indianapolis 1.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Portland	103	76	.575
Hollywood	101	79	.561
Sacramento	93	86	.520
San Francisco	92	85	.520
Los Angeles	91	88	.509
Seattle	88	88	.500
Oakland	78	100	.438
Missions	67	111	.376

RESULTS SEPT. 23

San Francisco 16, Seattle 11.
Missions 6, Sacramento 0.
Oakland 8, Hollywood 6.
Los Angeles 11, Portland 4.
Hollywood 13, Oakland 3.

MISS GLUTTING RETAINS TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTFIELD, N. J., Sept. 24—Charlotte Glutting of the Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, retained the New Jersey women's golf championship title over the Echo Lake Country Club yesterday. Miss Glutting defeated Jane Brooks of the Knickerbocker Country Club, Tenafly, 3 and 2, in a 36-hole match.

CLEVELAND ELIMINATES FLINT

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 24 (AP)—Cleveland, defending amateur baseball champions, defeated Flint, Mich., in the first game of a doubleheader in the semifinal round in the National Baseball Federation of the United States tournament here yesterday afternoon, 5 to 4, in a 10-inning game. The defeat eliminated Flint from the title running.

CHATTANOOGA TAKES LEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 24—The Chattanooga Lookouts of the Southern Association went ahead in their Dixie Series with the Beaumont Exporters of the Texas League by winning yesterday's game here, 3 to 2. The Lookouts now lead the series, two games to one.

Athletics Clinch Second Position

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	106	46	.697
Philadelphia	94	58	.618
Washington	91	61	.599
Cleveland	86	64	.573
Detroit	74	74	.500
St. Louis	62	89	.411
Chicago	48	101	.322
Boston	42	110	.276

RESULTS SEPT. 23

New York 3, Boston 0.
Philadelphia 8, Washington 4.
Cleveland 13, Chicago 6.
Detroit 6, St. Louis 2.
Detroit 12, St. Louis 0.

Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics clinched second place in the American League standing yesterday by defeating the Washington Senators, 8 to 4. The A's are now assured of second-place money, while the Senators are quite certain of finishing third. New York opened its final series of the regular season against Boston with a 3-to-0 victory behind Walter Brown. Cleveland had an easy time defeating Chicago, 13 to 6. Detroit won a double-header from St. Louis, 6 to 2 and 12 to 0.

The Athletics got to Monte Weaver in the fourth inning yesterday and drove him to the showers with a three-run rally. Rain held up the game in that fourth and when the teams resumed play, Weaver did not have sufficient time to warm up. A home run by Al Simmons, his thirty-fifth of the year, figured in the rally. Haas for the A's and Kuhel for the Senators also hit homers.

The Red Sox could not touch Walter Brown, big rookie right-hander of the Yankee pitching staff. He yielded only seven hits and came through beautifully in the pinches. Bob Kline gave Brown a battle for seven innings, before leaving for a pinch hitter. The Yankees made eight safeties, but only one, a double by Combs in the first inning was longer than a single.

Three big innings netted the Indians enough runs yesterday to win easily from the White Sox. Wes Ferrell worked seven innings for the winners and won his twenty-third game of the campaign. Joe Vosmik hit a homer with two men on. Cissell led the Cleveland attack with three hits. Both clubs used a number of rookies.

Detroit found two effective pitchers yesterday, and the Browns made only seven hits in two games. George Uhle pitched the first contest for the Tigers and yielded four safeties. Heinie Schuble helped by hitting a homer. Earl Whitehill went the distance in the second game, allowing only three hits. Frank Doljack was the batting star, with four hits in five times at bat. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	1	0	3	2	0	1	0	x	8	11	1
Washington	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	11	1

Batteries—Walberg, Mahaffey, Grove and Cochrane; Weaver, Coffman, Brown and Spencer. Winning pitcher—Mahaffey. Losing pitcher—Weaver. Umpires—Van Grafalan, Nallin and McGowan. Time—2h. 5m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—	3	8	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	7	1

Batteries—Brown and Dickey; Kline, Welch and Jolley. Losing pitcher—Kline. Umpires—Dinneen and Owens. Time—1h. 35m.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	3	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	x	13	13	5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	—	6	11	1

Batteries—Ferrell, Brown and Pytlak; Walsh, Gallivan, Chamberlain, Fonseca, Kimsey and Grube. Winning pitcher—Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Walsh. Umpires—Moriarty, Guthrie and Hildebrand. Time—2h.

AT DETROIT

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	x	6	9	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	4	2

Batteries—Uhle and Hayworth; Hadley, Cooney and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Hadley. Umpires—Ormsby and Geisel. Time—1h. 48m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	5	0	1	1	0	1	0	4	x	12	16	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1

Batteries—Whitehill and Desautels; Hebert, Gray and Bengough. Losing pitcher—Hebert. Umpires—Geisel and Ormsby. Time—1h. 41m.

SWEDISH STAR AND JOY DISQUALIFIED

INTERNATIONAL STAR CLASS YACHTING CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Yacht and Fleet	Points
Mist, Long Beach, Calif.	118
Wings, Moriches Bay	116
Laura G., Illinois River	114
Fleet Star, Gravesend Bay	104
Colleen, Central L. I. S.	99
Juno, Delaware River	97
Spray, Barnegat Bay	95
Thistle, Santa Barbara, Calif.	93
Seeadler, Great South Bay	88
Flapper, Hampton Roads	87
Lone Wolf, Elk River	82
Moonshine, Narragansett Bay	79
Tramontane, Paris	78
Ripple, Eastern Shore	71
Lone Star, Galveston	68
Ha-Eff, North Germany	68
Dice, Peconic Bay	62
*Bandit II, Western L. I. S.	61
Hula Star, Hawaii	60
Three Star, San Francisco	58
Fouah Lieh, Cannes	52
Sparkler II, New Orleans	50
Kittiwake, Eastern L. I. S.	48
Joy, Solent	46
Lintik, Philippines	42
Swedish Star, Stockholm	35
Red Star, Otsego Lake	28
*Sea Gate, Lake Maracaibo	4

*Withdrawn.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHPORT, Conn., Sept. 24—Disqualification of Swedish Star, representing the Stockholm fleet, and Joy, representing the Solent fleet of England, from the fifth and final race of the international star class championship series off this port, has resulted in a change in the number of points scored by most of the yachts, although Mist, representing the Long Beach (Calif.) fleet, still wins the championship, with Wings, representing the Moriches Bay fleet, still second and Laura G., representing the Illinois River fleet, third.

The disqualifications were decided on at a meeting of the race committee which was held to consider the rule whereby a yacht that has established an overlap on another must be given room by the yacht ahead to steer her course around a mark. Moonshine, representing the Narragansett Bay fleet, was an overtaking boat twice in the fifth race Thursday, once the Swedish Star being involved in not giving way and the other time the Joy being the yacht in question. After considerable discussion both Joy, which won the race, and Swedish Star, which was third, were disqualified, making Moonshine the winner of that race and Mist the runnerup.

RUNYAN VS. MACFARLANE

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 24 (AP)—Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., and Willie Macfarlane of Tuckahoe, N. Y., former United States open champion, will tee off in an 18-hole playoff for the Rockledge and New England open golf championships. Each had a 72-hole total of 281, seven under par, at the end of three days of play for the Billings Trophy yesterday. Bobby Cruickshank, with 283, was third, while Joe Turnesa came in with 284 for fourth.

NEW LINE FOR OREGON STATE

Team's Success Will Depend Largely on This Part of Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore., Sept. 24—Success of the Oregon State College football team this fall depends almost entirely upon the showing of a new line. First-string linemen are missing from tackle to tackle and until these vacant places are filled efficiently, a successful season is not assured. William W. Byington and Harry Kent are missing at tackle; John O. Cox and Gilbert Bergerson at guard, and Kenneth O. Hammer at center.

Center and left guard positions are left without available lettermen. This offers a big problem to Orange line coaches, particularly at center. Victor Curtin '34, who made his initial letter at right end last fall, was moved to center during spring practice and showed well enough to warrant a steady call. Willis Danforth '34, alternated with Hammer last season. He leads in experience but lacks the needed drive.

At left guard Thomas Miles '34, who was a varsity reserve last fall, and Herman Leaf '34, who made his letter at left end, look to be the most outstanding prospects. Loren Tuttle '33 is the only letterman at right guard, but he will be hard pressed by Wilfred Kenna '34, who was out last season.

Tackle positions on the Beaver varsity are well taken care of this fall by three lettermen and an outstanding prospect. At left tackle Arthur G. Miller '33, big two-year veteran, leads the list of candidates. Harry Field '34, a transfer from University of Hawaii, is one of the most promising tackle prospects seen here in years, and should see plenty of action this fall at left tackle. A stiff battle is in view at right tackle, where Adolph Schwammel '34, one-year letterman, and Wayne Harn '33, two-year veteran, loom as leading prospects.

Ends on the Beaver team appear to be about on a par with those of last season. Everett Davis '33, one-year letterman, should win right end, but will receive plenty of competition from Fred McDonald '33, one-year letterman. Davis is the only man at Oregon State College who has won major sports awards in football, basketball and track. McDonald is fast and aggressive. At left end, Keith Davis '33, two-year veteran, is the leading candidate. Davis is one of the best punters on the coast and is also a good passer and pass receiver. Daniel Mitola '35 is the other left end prospect.

One of the strongest backfield assemblages seen here in years will take the field this fall. The team lacks an outstanding field general at present. Four lettermen and a transfer excel in different departments of the game, but none has yet shown the ability to lead a team.

John Biancone '34, one-year letterman, Thomas H. Ward '33, one-year letterman, Arthur Ramponi '33, two-year letterman, and Theodore Herman '33, one-year letterman at fullback, are quarterback candidates. Biancone did most of the quarterbacking last fall. Ramponi is the best field-general of the group and is a good blocker and tackler, but is not an exceptional ball carrier. Russel Acheson '34, transfer from Pacific University, is also a quarterback prospect. Acheson is a triple threat being the best passer on the Orange squad.

At right halfback, the blocking position, Capt. Harold W. Moe '33, the greatest blocking halfback on the coast last fall, will be playing his last year of Conference ball. Moe is a tower of strength in the backfield. He will be assisted at right half by Pierre Bowman '33. Bowman alternated with Moe last season and should perform well this fall.

At left halfback, the ball-carrying position, Norman Franklin '35, the fastest man to be seen in an Orange football suit in some time, should be the first-string assignment. Franklin is a triple threat and deadly in an open field if his interference can keep ahead of him. Biancone and Ward, quarterbacks, may be shifted to left half because of their ball-carrying ability.

Fullback position will be taken care of a bit better this season, as Frank Little '33, two-year veteran, will be assisted by Harold Joslin '34, one-year letterman, and Harold Pangle '35, a promising prospect. Little looked to be one of the best fullbacks in the country during his freshman year here, but since that time has not come up to expectations. Joslin is a smart ball player but lacks line-plunging ability. Pangle weighs better than 200 pounds and has everything necessary to make him a good fullback, but lacks varsity experience.

In their first game of the season Oregon State defeated Gonzaga 19 to 16.

PAUL WANER SETS TWO-BASE-HIT MARK

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	89	63	.586
Pittsburgh	84	67	.556
Brooklyn	80	72	.526
Philadelphia	77	73	.513
Boston	76	76	.500
St. Louis	71	80	.470
New York	69	81	.460
Cincinnati	59	93	.388

RESULT SEPT. 23

St. Louis 8, Pittsburgh 4.
Only game scheduled.

Paul Waner, hard-hitting outfielder of the Pittsburgh Pirates, yesterday established a new National League record in two-base hits, when he drove out numbers 60 and 61 of the season, to surpass Chuck Klein's mark of 59 for 1930. The Pirates, however, were beaten by the St. Louis Cardinals, 8 to 4.

Paul Derringer kept 10 Pittsburgh safeties well scattered, while his team mates produced eight hits in the pinches. Jimmy Reese hit a homer for the Cards and accounted for four runs. Reese also hit a single. Floyd Vaughan was the Pirate star with three singles in three trips to the plate. Waner drove in two of his team's runs and scored another himself. The score:

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	3	1	3	0	x	—	8	2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—	4	10	1

Batteries—Derringer and DeLancey; Chagnon, Brame and Finney. Losing pitcher—Chagnon. Umpires—Reardon and Quigley. Time—1h. 38m.

SPORTS FRENCH

WORK FIRST, LAWN TENNIS AFTER, IS BOROTRA'S VIEW

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau London

THE lure of the limelight, the halo of the headlines, and their effect upon the perspective of ambitious young sportsmen are matters on which M. Jean Borotra, business man and renowned French lawn tennis player, has strong views.

"A big responsibility rests upon sports writers when they overemphasize the importance of winning championships or international matches," he declared recently, "for they tempt players into sacrifices which will be regretted when the star has waned. For example, it is a great thrill, when you are a young and enthusiastic lawn tennis player, to see your name in large capitals at the head of the page, and you are led to believe, maybe, that you seriously matter. You may then attempt to live up to what appear to be the requirements of your public, to justify the nice things which are said about you, to maintain the level you have attained, and to respond to patriotic demands.

"How difficult it is," he went on, with the confidential wag of his head which Forest Hills and Wimbledon audiences know so well, "for a young and newly 'arrived' player to realize the gravity of the position into which popularity forces him. If he turns back on the path which leads to playing fame he is criticized, and he feels that he is missing his great opportunity to become a world figure and to serve his country; if, on the other hand, he goes where the headlines lead him, he must neglect his work. For a time, lawn tennis will offer compensations—social contacts, journalistic opportunities and wide publicity. But just as surely as these things are very gratifying to the young enthusiast, so will there come a day when the public interest has veered and the youthful idol is an idol no more.

"Fame is ephemeral in lawn tennis as in anything else," continued the Wimbledon singles champion of 1924 and 1926, "and the hero of today—whose name is blazoned on the contents bills, whose face smiles across the net in a thousand illustrated journals, whose private life is discussed in the news columns and whose play is analyzed keenly on the sports pages—he is forgotten tomorrow. In an attempt to stay the pace with the younger men who are rising contending with him the right to appear on the center court, he may sacrifice more and more time; but quite definitely the day will come when he is in the top flight no more. Perhaps the time he has given to the game has been justified by private means. If not, he will find it hard to live upon the faded laurels which brought so much to him when they were green.

"Comparatively early in life," Borotra said, "such a player will find himself at a great disadvantage among workers. If he has been a really great player, perhaps something will be done for him by those who remember the sacrifices of his business interests which he made in order that his talents might be developed to the full for the benefit, in international sport, of his country. Indeed, if he has been a really great player, his fame will live long enough, perhaps, for his name to prove an asset in affairs other than lawn tennis, provided he has been able to acquire some commercial or professional ability.

"But"—and here Borotra made his point with great emphasis—"for every player who can be truly described as great there are hundreds who are trying to be, who are making investments of time which, after perhaps a brief rise, however high, will yield no lasting dividend. They win local distinction and receive newspaper notices. Urged on by ambition, they may see things in a false perspective and commence to take their advancement in the game as a matter of serious importance to them. Their progress is watched and commented upon by the sports writers, and they feel a glow of ambition fulfilled when they take a recognized place among the championship class of players. Of the many who do this, how few, though, are destined to rise to the top of the tree!

"Alas! for every man who 'arrives' in first-class lawn tennis, there are, inevitably, hundreds who set out on the journey and never reach their goal. Their tennis is good enough, perhaps, to fire their ambition and to awaken the enthusiasm of their friends. But, despite the hours of playing when work would have been wiser, their game, we will say, does not fulfill the highest requirements. They fall short, and then they find themselves seriously handicapped, for obvious reasons, in the more serious affairs of life.

"Upon the sports writer, therefore, devolves a considerable responsibility, whether he realizes it or not." Here Borotra cracked the famous smile. "Lyrical outbursts and golden anticipations are dangerous food for an eager youngster. They are only the hors d'œuvres to an appetizing repast—which may never be brought to the table. And, if it be brought—well, it is but one meal, after all, and the longer it takes to consume, the later will be the guest in arriving at the work which, really and truly, is so much more important than play."

And with these words, M. Jean Borotra, whose airplane trips from center court at Wimbledon to business office are a byword, gathered up his racquets-battery, ready to fly back to France.

JAPANESE IN TENNIS FINAL

Sato and Perry of England to Play for Pacific Southwest Title

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 24 (AP)—A brilliant son of Nippon, Jiro Sato, and Frederick J. Perry, spectacular British player, won their way to the finals of the Pacific southwest singles tennis championship tournament yesterday.

Perry won his way to the final round for the second consecutive year by defeating A. Giorgio de Stefani of Italy, 6—3, 2—6, 8—6, 6—3, after his team mate, Henry W. Austin, had bowed to Sato in five hard sets, 8—6, 7—5, 4—6, 0—6, 6—1.

Sato, a 23-year-old student in economics at Waseda University, was much too aggressive for Austin.

Sato scored 45 placements in the five sets as compared with 34 for the Britisher. Austin netted the ball 59 times as against 52 for the son of Nippon, and had 43 outs against 47 for Sato. Double faults were eight and seven in Austin's favor, and the Englishman served two aces, whereas Sato, lacking a brilliant serve, scored none.

Austin had gone into the match a slight favorite, due to the fact he eliminated Sato in the championship at Wimbledon.

De Stefani was far outclassed by Perry, who smashed his way through for an easy first set. The Davis Cup player from Italy surprised Perry with a strong comeback in the second set, and made something of a battle of it in the third set by standing back on the baseline to outplace his opponent. Perry settled down to his original strong game thereafter, and finished off the match in short order in the fourth set.

As a result, he will meet Sato for the title vacated when Sato defeated H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., the defender, in the quarterfinals.

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of Oakland and Alice I. Marble of San Francisco earned the right to play Carolin A. Babcock of Los Angeles and Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., for the women's doubles championship, by staging an upset to defeat Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia and Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif., 6—3, 6—1.

Dorothy Workman of El Monte, Calif., and Mrs. Esther Bartosh of Los Angeles were defeated by Miss Babcock and Miss Palfrey, 6—2, 6—2.

Vines and Keith Gledhill of Santa Barbara won the first set of their men's doubles match in the semifinal round against Perry and Austin, 8—6, but the Englishmen took the second, 6—1. They were tied, 8-all, in the third set when it was called because of darkness.

The match will be completed today, after which Vines and Helen Marlowe of Los Angeles will meet Mrs. Harper and Sato in the semifinals of the mixed doubles.

Girl Earns and Learns And Wins Air License

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Sept. 24—Months of ringing up "nickle" and "dime" sales at a "5-and-10" infant wear counter, to earn enough for an air pilot's license, have been rewarded—but Miss Mary Ann Campana, 18-year-old aviatrix, still is selling socks and shirts and caps.

For Miss Campana now is seeking to save enough from her pay to buy enough flying experience to win an even higher pilot's rating and a job flying an airplane.

Miss Campana a few days ago received a license from Mr. William M. Robertson, Department of Commerce aeronautics inspector, after she took a flight test and a long written examination on flying at the Youngstown Municipal Airport.

CAPTAIN CARTER WINS MEDAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLEN COVE, L. I., N. Y., Sept. 24—Capt. E. F. Carter of the Sands Point Club, Port Washington, Irish amateur golf champion in 1919 and 1921, won medal honors in the Nassau Country Club's annual invitation tournament yesterday. Captain Carter scored a par 70 for 18 holes, part of the round being played in rain. The score was only three strokes above the amateur course record set by Lewis Bradin in 1927.

TILDEN LOSES TO PLAA

BERLIN, Sept. 24 (AP)—William T. (Bill) Tilden 2d, last of the American representatives in the professional tennis tournament, was defeated in the semifinals by Martin Plaa of France yesterday. The score was 6—0, 7—5, 8—6. Although defeated, Tilden was not eliminated from the championship play. The four semifinalists meet in a double elimination play for the title. Bruce P. Barnes lost to Roman Najuch of Czechoslovawia in the consolation round, 3—6, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4

IVERSON TO COACH HORNETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 24—Kay Iverson, former Marquette University hockey coach, will coach the Duluth Hornets this year, and James McGhie of Duluth will become business manager, according to information received here from William F. Grant, president of the American Hockey League.

MISS HUNTER WINS PLAYOFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 24—Dorothy Hunter of the Albemarle Golf Club won the Townsend Cup for the second time yesterday when she defeated Mrs. E. H. Baker Jr. of the Oakley Country Club in the playoff at the Kernwood Country Club with a medal card of 80 as against 88 for her opponent.

MRS. VARE HAS AN 80

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEABODY, Mass., Sept. 24—Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare of Philadelphia, former United States champion, turned in a card of 80 for her first practice round of the Salem Country Club course, yesterday, in preparation for the national championship tournament which starts Monday.

DEAN SIGNS FOR NEXT SEASON

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 24 (AP)—Jerome "Dizzy" Dean, sensational right-handed pitcher, yesterday signed a 1933 contract with the St. Louis Cardinals of the National League. Terms were not made public, but Vice-President Branch Rickey of the Cardinals said the club was "eminently pleased" with Dean's services.

WADE KILLEFER APPOINTED

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 24 (AP)—Wade (Red) Killefer, former major league baseball player, today was appointed manager of the Indianapolis club of the American Association for next season. He succeeds Emmett McCann, who has had charge of the local club since July, 1931.

READING BITUMINOUS SHIPMENTS

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23—Shipments of bituminous over Reading system for July were 614,065 tons, compared with 996,354 in July, 1931.

EDUCATIONAL

Reading for Clearer Outlook

By JOHN ADAMS LOWE

Director of Libraries, Rochester, N. Y.

SOME of our friends are wandering in a fog of muddled thinking. They are sure that capitalism is doomed, that government is leaderless and fumbling the whole game, that democracy has failed, and the country has no choice but to accept the methods adopted in the reformation of old world governments.

In general for such a person I commend the reading of the best biographies of some of the great Americans and the honestly written history. He needs a check-up, on his perspective. Let him recall the words of so radical a man as Lincoln Steffens: "Bad as we are, we have been worse. Underneath all, the sprit of man is not evil but Good. Good it will have, good it is winning, slowly, clumsily, surely. And for the ends of Good, there are better means than bloodshed, tyranny and enslavement."

Isn't it time to get into the hand of such an one, "Epic of America" by Adams? This will give him information, inspiration, and warning, in a story of the common man dreaming of a "better, richer and happier life for all our citizens of every rank." He will get a good idea of what has gone into the development of a democratic way of living under the influence of a frontier in a new country, itself unlike any other, and he will see that even today when the physical frontier has long since disappeared, our social, political, intellectual and moral life bears its marks.

If he wishes to evaluate history according to his own thinking and the country's development, give him "Only Yesterday" by Allen, for in this a wise head and a shrewd pen have given the amazing story of the nineteen twenties. The raw and revelant facts are all set down, woven into an absorbing story of which he can probably recall every incident. He will discover a dramatic portrayal of the way the American people turned from the Pig Women, Peaches Browning and Judd Gray to a young man named Lindbergh: "turned as one dives into a clear, cold stream after an unwashed week on a dirty road."

A Searching Description

Probably the most comprehensive and searching description of the American Federal Government we have to put in the hands of a man who doubts the institution, is Beard's "American Leviathan, the Republic in the Machine Age," written, as it is, with enjoyable, stimulating, interpretative comment. The term Leviathan, a half mythical giant uniting in one person a whole multitude, describes in a word appropriately a government which is a huge complex of wealth, political institutions, military engines, economic undertakings, and technological activities looming fatefully on the horizon of the ages. "The United States in World Affairs" by Walter Lippmann should certainly be added because the author's penetration enables the reader, by grasping the significance of what happened, to understand what is ahead in foreign affairs. It begins with the economic depression of December, 1930, and ends with the Manchurian Affair in December, 1931. Probably no single year in our generation has been so crowded with events which alter the course of history.

If you have an earnest thinker in your neighborhood who is inclined to look at current affairs with cynicism and carping criticism or one who believes in America but whose faith needs strengthening, you may be able to do your good turn for the day, if you can get him to read and think about the observations of President Glenn Frank. "In "Thunder and Dawn," the outlook for western civilization with special reference to the United States, he urges a new renaissance of intellect, a new reformation of religion and a new revolution of industry. In stressing the indispensable rôle of religion, which is the chief emphasis of the book, he goes counter, boldly and in high faith, to much of the barren intellectualism of the day. It is a book which turns an alert mind to thoughts which should be productive, constructive, and sympathetic to better things.

For Thinking Men

I would like to put the "Autobiography of Lincoln Steffens" into the hands of every thinking man in the country. It is the fascinating and important record and interpretation of the social and political movements from 1890 to 1930, 40 years in which the destiny of the nation was hanging doubtfully in the balance. He knew first hand about what he wrote. He was a journalist whose authority and good faith made everyone eager to talk with him; he was the personal friend of men and women who represented every phase of political thought, from capitalistic dictatorship to revolutionary anarchism. He had the freedom of the White House during two administrations. His autobiography has, therefore, a value to a man who is trying, disinterestedly and with clearness of vision, to see what is wrong with the world before trying to mend it. The chapters dealing with Russia, Mussolini and America after Europe, record first-hand experience and observation in dynamic sentences which burn themselves home. But do not let your reader fail to take in the significance of the last lines of the book: "My life," Steffens sets down, "was worth my living. And as for the world in general, all that was or is or ever will be wrong with that is my own—our own thinking about it." Pretty good for a man who tried many times and with many methods to reform cities and governments.

We need thinkers today. In urging the graduates of the University of Rochester to go into the Government, William R. Castle Jr., Undersecretary of State said, "America must be governed by intelligent men who have learned to think or it will be ruled by demagogues who have learned only to talk."

Many a man is growing bitter, and has lost his former wholesome outlook on life, because of his loss of property, and the painful necessity of his changing his entire mode of living. Let him read how Stuart Chase looks into the new age and makes his "Declaration of Independence" (Harper's Monthly Magazine, December, 1931) for a sane and normal living. "We flatly refuse," he says, "to keep on keeping up with the Joneses . . . who are after all keeping up with the supersalesmen. We propose to have the kind of house which pleases our own conceptions of comfort and design, the kind of service or lack of it which our pleasure and our pocketbooks warrant, the kind of recreation which we genuinely enjoy. We propose to cultivate sales resistance as an exact science. We shall deny the necessity of tumultuous hurry, bustle, spinning around in circles. This catching trains by an eyelid, flying 300 miles to save an hour and 13 minutes, this being pumped back and forth in the subway . . . these 416 miles torn from the speedometer between dawn and dusk, these utterly devastating weekends where one rushes in turn through air, water, carbon monoxide, jazz and alcohol, are not pastimes fo. civilized adults."

Meaning of Education

I wonder if this is not just the day when we should turn back again to the inspiration of Everett Dean Martin's "Meaning of a Liberal Education." You who feel the failure of the utilitarian aim in so much of the teaching today, and who look for an education which shall make a complete human being and reveal the spiritual values of life will find it stimulating even in the rereading. Mr. Martin has attempted "to lift man's thought out of the monotony and drudgery which are the common lot, to free the mind from servitude and herd opinion, to train habits of judgment and appreciation of value, to carry on the struggle for human excellence in our day and generation, to temper passion with wisdom, to dispel prejudice by better knowledge of self, to enlist all men, in the measure that they have the capacity for it, in the achievement of civilization."

When it comes to the man who is bewildered because of the confusion of the economists themselves in trying to find some solution to present economic problems, I agree that there is a deluge to choose from but little that presents itself with conclusiveness. Last year Dean W. B. Donham gave us a valuable book, "Business Adrift," in which he presented the chief facts which now threaten the economic well-being of the United States and the world. He stressed the challenge of Russia, the fallacy of too much dependence on foreign trade, and particularly the need of an intelligent plan for meeting constantly changing conditions. This year he has written "Business Looks at the Unforeseen," which is equally important. This presents a thorough analysis of the latest proposals offered as solutions of the problem. For breadth and comprehensiveness of treatment and fairness of outlook, librarians can heartily recommend P. H. Douglas's "Problems of Employment." This book discusses a number of the plans, private and public, offered for alleviation.

[This article is printed in two parts. The second will appear next Saturday.]

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When Seeking Is Seeking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pippapass, Ky.

"CAN I get into this school?" The tall mountain boy waited anxiously for the reply. The young man at the desk of the Caney Creek Junior College in the Kentucky mountains shook his head.

"The school is nearly filled now," he said soberly.

"I've ridden 40 miles in the train and walked the last 12 miles here," pleaded the boy. "I just got to get in and get some more book learning."

The registrar sighed. He looked again at the records in front of him. Nearly every dormitory was full, and the seats in "Hunger Din" the dining hall had been assigned.

The boy talked urgently. He told how he had struggled and worked to save the money for his carfare and his simple clothes. He told how his mother had toiled on the rocky hillside farm so that another mite of money might be added to the slowly growing pile dedicated to education.

"See the superintendent. We'll try to squeeze you in somewhere," said the clerk finally in recognition of the qualities of the boy's character.

"I've supported myself since I was 10 years old," said one of the next applicants, a husky boy of 18 years. "I've put myself through high school and I just can't stop now. I've got to get to Caney College. I have enough money to buy my books, but this is the only college where I can get a free education."

"We'll Work Awful Hard"

"We've walked 18 miles today to get here," added his chum before the registrar could speak. "We plan to enter here together. We got to get in. We'll work awful hard."

"I've always worked and I'll work harder," pleaded the older boy, sensing refusal from the expression on the clerk's face. "I'm strong as iron and I can do anything and so can Dan. Just try us."

The man at the desk hesitated. He looked at their clear, keen eyes and stalwart bodies. Good material there for future leaders of the mountain people. Again he scanned his records.

"We're almost filled to the limit now," he said slowly, "but you may go and see the superintendent. Probably she can find a corner for you."

An old weather-beaten mountaineer peered eagerly around the room and then pushed forward the boy with him.

"His mother died years ago, but I've done the best I could for him," he said awkwardly to the registrar. "I can't do any more. He's got to get more schooling, so I brought him here."

The clerk looked at the bright-eyed boy in front of him. Not an article of clothing matched, but the assortment was clean and neatly patched. The father had evidently given the son the best clothes he could find, even some from his own back.

"He's smart and he's plum set on book learning," said the man.

He refused to be sent away and after careful questioning the registrar added the boy to the picked group who were allowed to see the superintendent.

"Your daughter would have to be supplied with certain clothes," the clerk told the father of the next applicant after explaining the crowded condition of the school. He placed a list of the required articles before the man.

As the Fathers See It

"I haven't any money, but I'll borrow some," said the father, his big shoulders straightening and his fine face full of determination. "My girl isn't going to grow up without a chance. I'll do anything to put her through school. She shan't hoe and scrub and get mixed up in feuds and be hiding away with the moonshiners. I've seen too many mountain girls grow old and worn out before they had a chance to live. You let her start in school now and I'll be back with the money. Sally's right smart and this school is her only chance."

"We'll see if we can find a corner for her somewhere," finally promised the registrar.

"I've raised 11 boys," said the next mountaineer to confront the man at the desk. "Folks say I've raised them all to be mule drivers and miners. This boy is my youngest and I want him to amount to something. I can get along somehow, but you've got to let Abe come here. This is the only college I know of where they give out free education. He's got to have it, I tell you. I ain't going to be stopped with this boy. He's going to amount to something. I'm old and it don't matter about me, but I'll die happy if Abe gets his chance. It's better for him to be learning than feuding in these hills. You just can't keep him out. You got to let him in."

Yes, thought the registrar, after he had talked a while with the boy, somehow, somewhere another corner must be found for this eager young seeker whose father was willing to give his life that the lad might have his chance.

A group of five lined up at the desk and waited eagerly to be admitted to the school.

"I've brought my two girls and two boys," said the father proudly. "Their ma and I been figuring a long time on their getting education here. Our car got stuck in the mud six miles down the road, but we didn't mind walking the rest of the way."

The registrar shook his head hopelessly. He tried to soften his refusal by advising the young folks to come again next term and see if there was room for them then. Silently the group of five turned away and started on the long walk back.

They Had to Be Turned Away

"We were afraid we couldn't get here," said the older one of two young women who next confronted the clerk. "Our car broke down about eight miles back, but we hired two mules and here we are. We couldn't let anything keep us from getting to college."

"You mean there isn't room for even two more?" she asked incredulously after the registrar's explanation. "And for months and months we have dreamed and planned and worked to get here. It doesn't seem possible that we cannot be admitted when we want so much to go to college."

All day and every day the registrar saw them come. They flocked in on mules and horses, in cars or on foot. They trudged mile after mile over the hills, down the mountains, through the creeks. They came weary, hungry, thirsty, travel-stained, but counting it all as nothing if they could only get into the school where they gave education free, where boys and girls had a chance. Hundreds of them trudged over the mountains home again to the windowless cabins and the scraggly cornfields because there was no more room. Gaunt mountaineers pleaded in vain that their youngest or their brightest, their strongest and smartest might be allowed a corner anywhere just so they could get learning. Wooden walls would not stretch. Every seat in the dining room was taken, every bed in the dormitory was filled, every spare corner was utilized, and still they came. Clear-eyed, willing, eager-faced boys and girls confronted the registrar day after day, longing, asking, waiting, begging, for their chance.

The Junior High

Material for this article was furnished by Mr. Joseph F. Gonnelly, district superintendent in charge of junior high schools in Chicago, of which there are 27.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

THE junior high school, a recent departure in education, is not a cross between a grade school and a high school nor an attempt to push down high school activity upon young people of more tender years. It is not a building nor a newfangled system of departmental instruction. It is an experiment (if experiment it can still be called) that has arisen because certain special needs of the adolescent child are becoming better recognized by educators. It is an educational hope that by a wise and constantly enlarging understanding of these particular needs young people may be better prepared than heretofore to meet the problems of adult life.

The junior high school is fundamentally different from the grade school on the one hand and from the high school on the other hand. It is the connecting link that is trying to bridge over in the most constructive manner the vital period between childhood and maturity. Opposition to the junior high school sometimes arises because of a misunderstanding of its purpose or because as yet its ideals are not always perfectly carried out.

The grade school, while of course it recognizes to a certain extent individual tendencies, is based fundamentally on the fact that there are certain common educational requirements which the average child shares with his fellows. He must learn, for instance, obedience, compliance with law, receptivity and deference to rightful authority, such lessons as can be learned through mathematics or spelling. These basic lessons having been learned, individual tendencies and differences which become aggressively assertive at the adolescent period must be recognized and guided if the child is to develop to his best good.

For this reason the junior high school includes an enriched curriculum. It opens up to the student an expanded and expansive vision of studies touched upon in the lower grades, and it also leads into entirely new fields of activity, which include the arts and other means of self-expression. It is definitely an exploratory field in which students can branch out and investigate and discover for themselves. The round peg finds many, many new round holes of profit and delight. The pupil is taught to understand himself as an individual. He learns to stand alone, to think things through by himself. One of the tragedies of high schools and even of colleges has been the number of students who, having never learned to do self-reliant thinking, are misled by oral and written propoganda and are swayed by mob thinking or "mob psychology" as it is called.

To teach this self-reliant thinking the project method and unit system has proved of value. In carrying out these unit projects the guidance of teachers is available and offers invaluable opportunities for an intimate and helpful relationship between teacher and pupil.

Another tendency characteristic of the adolescent period which the junior high school recognizes, is the growing coöperative spirit. This, if rightly directed, becomes the basis of a fine sense of fellowship, if ignored it may develop into the "gang" or the "bunch" idea. Pupils are therefore given special opportunities for experience in socializing activities. They are taught to give and take, to share and to serve, to realize the joy of relinquishing personal desires and pet theories for the good of the whole. The junior high school pupil who becomes a law-loving and law-abiding citizen in his little school world is more likely to develop into a valuable citizen. Toward this goal the junior high school devotes much time and effort to assemblies, club activities, home-room organization, and special group work planned out by individual teachers.

Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

These Youngsters Have a Keener Appreciation of Art After the Museum Story Hour.

Art Taken From Its Pedestal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

IT HAS been proven that the human interest story behind an art treasure can lay the foundation for an appreciation of art in children. Children may instinctively admire a picture but they love heroes and adventures. If great pictures and tapestries, sculpture and armor can be shown to represent the achievements and the triumphs of real men and women, art is taken down from its pedestal and made interesting to the child. It is the keen realization of that fact which is largely responsible for the continued success of the museum story hours which instruct through entertainment.

This year at the Metropolitan Museum of Art the season opens on Sept. 24 and 25 and will continue every Saturday and Sunday until the end of May. Miss Anna Curtis Chandler, who tells the stories, builds them upon the adventures of great men and women of many countries and periods, but the story is only one unit in the carefully synchronized program which she offers.

There is always a dramatic suspense at the moment of opening when "Lights out" in the lecture hall and "Footlights" on the platform are the signals that the story hour has begun. Sometimes the stage is empty, but then again it may be set with the settle and pewter of an old Dutch kitchen, a wing chair and portraits from a stately Colonial mansion, colorful porcelain from old Versailles or armor from a feudal castle. Miss Chandler enters—perhaps in the full skirts of a great lady of the Age of Chivalry, her costume correct from horned headdress to pointed slippers. She may be a timid lady of old Japan or a smiling Dutch girl with a starched cap, full-skirted dress and wooden shoes.

"Costumes help both the story teller and the audience to re-create the period of a story," Miss Chandler believes.

There is always an introductory talk which is of great importance, because it further sets the stage and prepares the way for the lessons of the story. Now and then the footlights go out and on the screen appear the people and the things and the scenes of the story. Then comes the story! Even the title holds a suggestion of mystery! And there is enough plot to hold the suspense to the very end.

"In the name of God, St. Michael and St. George, I dub thee Knight" will take the children back to the days when the clank of armor rang through castle halls, when the art of the armorer was at its height, when turneys were the sport of nobles and art was expressed in metal and tapestry, glass and cathedrals.

There is always a fascination about stories of Versailles, so that "When a stranger met Louis, the Grand Monarch, at Versailles" is certain to be a favorite. It is a story which gives ample opportunities to interest the children in the history and customs and the art of that brilliant period of French history. The mysterious stranger was one Jean Bart who, after adventures at sea landed in France and met the King in his great palace. It tells of balls and gardens and royal splendor and opens the way to a whole treasure house of the museum's possessions.

The stories are after all stepping-stones to the museum galleries and spotlights that focus on every page of the child's history book. It is because art is correlated with history and literature and geography that each series of stories covers a wide range of subjects.

It is never possible to predict which story will be the most popular, but it is always a certainty that the chivalry and adventure of the Old World will run a close race with the quaintness and charm of America's early history.

The College and the Drama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Malvern, Eng.

SIR BARRY JACKSON tried an interesting educational experiment in connection with his festival of English drama held at Malvern, Worcestershire, during August. Malvern attracts many visitors whose interest in the drama is not merely one of entertainment. Beautifully situated on the side of great hills overlooking the huge plain of Worcester, in the midst of an area rich in historical associations, connected, amongst others, with Charles II and Simon de Montfort, Malvern is visited during the summer by many reading parties and school teachers. It therefore has a public which takes the theater seriously, and is willing, and even eager, to make the festival afford the benefits of a straightforward vacation course in literature.

To meet these desires Sir Barry Jackson arranged for a series of lectures to be given by celebrated scholars and university lecturers during the progress of the festival. Each morning two lectures were given in a cinema adjoining the festival theater. These addresses dealt more or less specifically with the plays to be presented in the theater at night, and since the complete program of plays represented the development of English drama from the early sixteenth century to the present day, the course of lectures provided a complete conspectus of English drama from its beginnings. This is the second year that Sir Barry has tried this experiment of bringing the universities into the theater, and its great success on both occasions appears to show that the underlying idea is sound.

Prof. Allardyce Nicoll took up a particularly challenging subject, for he essayed to answer the question whether Mr. Shaw's work would stand the test of time. His conclusion was yes. Deciding that the qualities in drama which make for permanence are vigor of ideas, skill in character drawing, and beauty of diction, Mr. Nicoll thought that Mr. Shaw would pass all three tests, the last especially with flying colors, giving as an example Lilith's final speech in "Back to Methuselah."

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LED BY RAILS, STOCKS AGAIN MOVE HIGHER

Market Is Encouraged By Strength in Wheat And Cotton

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—Stocks moved ahead quietly today, with rails providing most of the momentum.

The rise in car loading figures, mounting to 85,478 for the week ended Sept. 17, was regarded as more than seasonal after making allowance for the let-down during the preceding week, when Labor Day curtailed traffic. An improvement of substantial proportions had apparently been partly discounted, however, and so, also, had the agreement reached by eastern railroad executives on consolidation.

From the opening, railroad stocks moved up a point or so, and held most of these gains through to the close against late profit-taking. Baltimore & Ohio, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Chesapeake & Ohio, Lehigh Valley and New Haven were up a point or two at the best. Similar advances were made by several western carriers, including Santa Fe and Union Pacific.

Wheat and Cotton Help

Wheat and cotton prices were firm, which encouraged stocks. J. I. Case advanced more than 4 points, and gains of 2 to 3 were made by American Telephone, Peoples Gas, Western Union and Macy.

The motors, after their advance of yesterday, were quiet, although Mack Trucks jumped 3 points to a new 1932 nigh.

The oils steadied, following their Friday slump. Sales approximated 1,200,000 shares.

Reports from the steel industry took on a rosier hue. Although production last week was only 15 per cent compared with 14 1-2 the week before, there were indications late this week that new demand was slowly developing. One independent was reported to have booked in the first half of September as much business as it handled through all of August.

Cotton closed 55 to 70 cents a bale higher, while wheat at one time was up more than a cent a bushel.

Railway Loans Improve

The bond market was steady and fairly active, with railway loans especially showing considerable improvement.

While investors and traders were generally interested in the merger agreement of the eastern lines, announcement that freight car loadings for the week ended Sept. 17 were up some 85,000 over the previous week was received with much cheerfulness.

Speculative bonds of various categories recorded the best gains of the short session, but higher grade loans displayed quiet strength.

Among the carriers that advanced from a fraction to a point or more were some issues of Alleghany Corporation, Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, Boston & Maine, Chicago & North Western, St. Paul, Erie, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, Nickel Plate, Northern Pacific, Pennsylvania, Rock Island and Southern Pacific.

The utilities were quite lively, with sizable rallies being recorded by American & Foreign Power 5s, International Telephone 4½s and debenture 5s, Postal Telegraph 5s, Consolidated Gas 5s and New Jersey Power 4½s. American Telephone debenture 5s reached a new high for the year at 103.

In the industrial section gains were recorded by American Smelting 5s, Chile Copper 5s, Goodyear 5s International Match 5s and Phillips Petroleum 5½s. Some of the amusement company loans were under pressure.

The United States Government list was quiet and firm. In the foreign group small advances were shown over a wide front. There was pronounced strength in the Australians and Argentines. The Germans, French and British improved.

DIVIDENDS

Cincinnati Street Railway Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 26.

General Stockyards Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 17.

Southern Canada Power Company, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	7.18	7.34	7.17	7.30	+.11
December	7.30	7.47	7.29	7.43	+.12
January	7.35	7.51	7.33	7.50	+.14
March	7.41	7.60	7.40	7.56	+.13
May	7.51	7.72	7.51	7.64	+.12
July	7.62	7.79	7.61	7.74	+.12

Spots, 7.45, up 10 points.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net
October	7.20	7.33	7.19	7.30	+.07	
December	7.30	7.42	7.29	7.42	+.10	
January	7.35	7.50	7.35	7.50	+.13	
March	7.42	7.59	7.42	7.58	+.12½	
May	7.52	7.69	7.52	7.68	+.13	
July	7.61	7.80	7.61	7.78	+.15	

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net
October	5.64	5.70	5.64	5.70	+.03	
December	5.61	5.65	5.61	5.64	—.07	
January	5.62	5.68	5.62	5.65	—.02	
March	5.65	5.70	5.65	5.67	—.11	
May	5.68	5.71	5.68	5.70	—.07	
July	5.75	5.75	5.70	5.72		

Spots 5.94, off 13 points. Tone at close, steady.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg.
October	59.00	59.00	—1.30
November	59.00	59.00	—1.70
December	59.30	59.30	—1.70
January	59.60	59.60	—1.70
February	60.00	60.00	—1.70
March	61.00	61.00	—1.00
April	61.00	61.50	—.80

Tone at close steady. All bid prices.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net
October	7.27	7.56	7.27	7.34	+.06	
December	7.38	7.55	7.38	7.47	+.04	
January	7.45	7.55	7.45	7.55	+.05	
March	7.53	7.67	7.53	7.64	+.07	
May	7.61	7.73	7.61	7.73	+.03	
July	7.70	7.78	7.70	7.78	+.03	

Tone at close steady.

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House shows: Total surplus and undivided profits, $897,967,100 (unchanged); total net demand deposits, (average), $50,502,000 (decrease); time deposits (average), $3,000,000 (increase); clearings week ending today, $2,758,004,787; clearings week ending Sept. 17, $3,887,833,162.

SATURDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Sept. 24	Last Sept. 23
3	⅜	..	Abitibi Pow & P	1500	1½	1	1	..	1⅛
9¼	1⅜	..	Adams Express	1300	8⅜	8	8⅛	..	7¾
14	9½	..	Addressograph	1100	12	11⅜	12	+2	12
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	100	9½	9½	9½	..	9½
63½	38¼	4½	Air Reduction	1900	61⅞	60	61¾	..	61
16⅜	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1100	10¼	9⅞	10	..	10
3⅜	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	700	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	..	2½
8¾	1¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	7	6⅞	7	..	7
88¼	42½	.60	Allied Chem	9100	83¾	82½	83	..	82
15⅜	4	..	Allis Chalmers	1100	12¼	11⅜	11⅝	..	11¼
22¾	12	2	Amerada	1100	21½	21⅛	21½	..	21½
22½	..	..	Am Bank Note	400	18⅛	18	18	..	17½
47	28	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	43½	43½	43½	..	..
2⅞	⅛	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	2	2	2	..	..
17⅜	6½	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	..	..
73½	29¾	5†	Am Can	11100	58¾	57	57⅝	..	58¾
16	3½	..	Am Car & Fdry	700	12⅝	12½	12⅝	..	12½
50	16	..	Am Car & F pf	10	30	29	30	..	31½
37⅝	16	3†	Am Chicle	100	37	37	37	..	36½
6	2	..	Am Colortype	400	8¼	7¾	8¼	..	7½
26¾	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	1400	25½	24¾	25½	..	25
15¾	2¾	..	Am European	400	13½	13¼	13⅜	..	13¼
15	2	..	Am & For Pow	5100	12	11¼	12	..	10⅜
38½	5	..	Am & For Pow 7	100	22½	22½	22½	..	21⅜
21¼	2¾	..	m & For Pw 2pf	100	14½	14½	14½	..	13½
7⅛	4⅛	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	19½	19½	19½	..	..
21⅝	7¾	2	Am Ice	400	10	9¾	9¾	..	9¾
22¾	12	..	Am International	1300	10⅜	9¾	10⅛	..	9⅜
12	2½	..	Am Locomotive	100	35	35	35	..	34½
46⅜	19	7	Am Loco pf	100	6½	6½	6½	..	7
9¼	1½	..	Am Metal	100	27	26⅜	26⅜	..	26½
32	6½	..	Am Metal 6%	10	27	26⅜	26⅜	..	26½
9¾	3	..	Am Power & Lt	2100	14	13⅜	13½	..	13½
58	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	41¼	41¼	41¼	..	41
12¼	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	3400	10⅝	10¼	10½	..	10¼
10½	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	1400	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜	..	15
29¼	13⅜	..	Am Safety Razor	1400	22⅜	22½	22⅝	..	22
27¼	5⅞	..	Am Smelt & Ref	3300	21⅜	20½	21¼	..	20⅞
15⅛	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	11½	11	11¼	..	11⅜
36¼	20	2½†	Am Stores	100	34¾	34⅜	34¾	..	34¾
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	27¼	27	27¼	..	26½
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	17100	116¾	115	116⅛	..	114⅞
39	10	2	Am Wat W&E	2100	29⅜	29	29	..	28⅞
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	100	26¾	26¾	26¾	..	26
10	1⅝	..	Am Woolen	1100	8¼	8	8¼	..	7⅞
39⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	1400	36⅛	34¾	35⅝	..	34¼
19⅝	3	..	Anaconda Cop	3100	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	..	14
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	1100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	..	12½
2¾	⅜	..	Armour Ill A	400	2⅛	2	2⅛	..	2
2	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..	1¼
5¼	2½	..	Artloom Corp	60	5¾	5	5	..	5¼
11	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	..	8¾
94	13½	..	Atchison T&SF	4100	59⅛	57½	58¼	..	57⅝
44	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	500	34½	33	34	..	32½
21⅞	8½	1	Atl Refining	2300	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	..	17¼
89½	45½	6	Atlas Powder pf	20	68½	67	67	..	..
151½	28¾	4†	Auburn Auto	6100	59	56⅛	56½	..	57⅜
7⅛	½	..	Aviation Corp Del	100	7	6¾	6¾	..	6⅞

—B—

12	2	..	Baldwin Loco	400	9⅜	9	9⅛	..	9
35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	24½	24⅛	24½	..	25
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	1100	19¾	18½	19¼	..	18
41½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1000	23¼	22¾	23	..	21¾
30	16	6½	Barker Bros pf	10	15¾	15¾	15¾	..	..
7	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	1100	5⅝	5½	5⅝	..	5⅝
42½	16⅛	..	Beatrice Cream	1400	18	18	18	..	18
83	25	..	Belding Hem	1200	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	..	6⅞
18⅜	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	3400	15¾	15⅛	15⅜	..	15⅛
24⅞	5¾	..	Best & Co	400	15	14½	15	..	14
59⅜	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	4100	25¾	24⅜	25	..	24⅞
74	16¼	..	Beth Steel pf	800	50	47	49⅞	..	48
88¼	42½	6†	Bohn Alum & Br	1200	16¼	15½	16⅛	..	15¾
43⅞	20	2	Borden	2100	31	30⅜	30⅜	..	31
14¼	3⅜	..	Borg Warner	1100	12½	12¼	12¼	..	12⅛
11¾	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	1100	7⅜	7⅛	7	..	7
50¼	11⅛	..	Brooklyn Man T	1100	23⅜	23	23	..	22¾
78⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	62¾	62	62¾	..	..
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	84½	82¾	84½	..	82
10¼	2½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..	7⅝
2¾	½	..	Budd Mfg	1500	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	..	3
14	3½	..	Budd Mfg pf	20	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	..	..
4½	⅜	..	Budd Wheel	1300	3¾	3	3¾	..	2⅞
7¼	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	1200	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	..	10½
27¾	4½	..	Bush Terminal	200	7	7	7	..	..
85	12½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	45	45	45	..	..
2	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..	..
24⅜	7	..	Byers	400	20½	19⅞	20¼	..	20⅜

—C—

19	4¼	..	Calif Packing	800	15½	15½	15½	..	15
1⅞	¼	..	Calahan Z & L	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..	¾
9¼	2½	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..	..
7⅞	1½	..	Calumet &Hecla	400	5⅜	5½	5⅝	..	5⅜
20⅜	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	10000	18¼	17¾	17⅞	..	17⅞
9½	2¼	..	Capital Admin	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..	6¾
65¾	16¾	..	Case Thresh	10000	59	55	58	..	54⅞
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	8400	11⅞	10¾	11⅞	..	11
20½	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	1700	18¾	18¾	18¾	..	18¾
85	60	7	Century Rib pf	820	79½	73	74	..	..
15½	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	4600	11	10⅞	11	..	10½
30½	16½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	..	29⅛
20⅜	4⅜	2	Chesapeake Corp	4500	18	17¾	18	..	17¼
31½	9⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	9500	26⅞	26⅜	26⅝	..	25⅞
5⅜	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	800	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..	4⅝
15½	2½	..	Chi & G W pf	1000	13¾	13	13	..	13
4¼	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	500	3½	3½	3½	..	3⅛
8	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1100	6	5⅝	5¾	..	5½
14½	2	..	Chi & N'western	2500	11¼	10¾	10¾	..	10⅜
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	..	5¾
12	2½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	10	10	10	..	..
16⅜	½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	500	10½	10⅛	10½	..	9⅞
37⅜	4¼	..	Chi & G P 7%	200	17	17	17	..	16
8	1½	..	Childs Company	100	7	7	7	..	6¾
21	5	1	Chrysler	15000	20⅞	20½	20⅞	..	20½
68	50	6½	City Ice & F pf	800	55⅜	55	55	..	55¼
2⅜	⅛	..	City Stores	1100	1	⅞	⅞	..	⅞
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	100	17⅞	17	17	..	17
14⅜	2⅞	..	Colo & So Inv	400	2¼	2	2¼	..	2
20⅞	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	9800	18⅜	17⅝	18	..	18
79¾	40	6	Columbia G pf A	200	14	14	14	..	..
41⅜	13½	2	Columbian Carb	9700	37	35	36⅞	..	34⅞
14⅞	4¼	..	Columbia Pic utc	800	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	..	12⅜
16	3⅞	.50	Comm Credit	400	6½	6½	6¼	..	6¼
22⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	100	23	23	23	..	22
81	55½	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	81	81	81	..	..
13¼	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	3000	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	..	12
5⅞	1⅜	.30	Comwlth & So	6700	4	3⅞	3⅞	..	4
12	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	100	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	..	10⅜
11⅜	2¼	2	Consol Film I pf	500	6½	6¾	6½	..	6¼
69¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	6100	63½	62½	62¾	..	62⅜
20⅞	4¾	1	Consol Laundries	2100	6¾	6½	6¾	..	6¾
9	4	..	Consol Oil	3300	7¼	7	7⅛	..	7⅜
11½	2⅞	.6	Consol Rys Cu pf	500	4	4	4	..	4
1¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	400	1	1	1	..	1
34½	17⅜	2½	Cont Can	2800	33½	33	33	..	33½
26¾	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	8700	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	..	19¼
8	⅞	..	Cont Motors	9600	3¾	3¼	3¾	..	3¼
9¼	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	8600	7	6¾	7	..	7
54⅞	24	3	Corn Products	8700	54⅜	53¾	53¾	..	53
7⅜	1½	..	Coty	600	5¾	5½	5½	..	5½
23	13½	2*	Cream of Wheat	400	24	24	24	..	23¾
49⅞	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	80	34	33	34	..	..
3½	1	..	Cuba Co	500	2	2	2	..	2
3⅞	⅞	..	Cuban Am Sug	10	15	15	15	..	..
21	7	..	Curtis Publishing	100	21	21	21	..	..
3⅛	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	6100	3	2½	2⅞	2	..
43¼	11⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright A	4100	4⅜	4⅛	4½	..	4½

—D—

9¼	1	..	Davison Chem	200	6	6	6	..	6¼
13¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	400	11½	11½	11½	..	11½
96½	32	0	Del & Hudson	2900	81	79½	80¼	..	81
4⅝	8½	..	Del Lack & W	9000	44⅜	42¼	42⅜	..	44¼
14	12	1	Diamond Match	1300	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	..	17⅜
11⅝	7½	1	Dome Mines	800	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	..	11⅝
14⅜	5	7½	Douglas A	9800	17⅜	16¾	17¼	..	17¼
56¾	22	2	Du Pont de Nem	10000	45⅜	44¼	45⅜	..	44
105½	80¾	6	Du Pont deb	100	102	102	102	..	102
9	7	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	98½	98½	98½	..	98¼

—E—

87½	37½	3†	Eastman Kodak	6700	59¼	58	59¼	..	58¾
5⅛	3	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	1400	8¾	8	8½	..	7½
2	⅛	..	Eitingon Schild	400	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	..	1⅜
3⅝	8½	.20	Elec Auto-Lite	9700	23¾	23⅛	23⅛	..	23⅛
2½	½	..	Elec Boat	1000	1⅜	1½	1⅜	..	..
1⅜	⅜	..	Elec & Mus Ind	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	..	2¾
15⅜	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Li	10000	12¾	12¼	12¾	..	12
5½	2⅛	8	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	36	35	35	..	..
3¾	2⅝	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	26¾	26¼	26¼	..	..
25	..	..	Engineers Pub S	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	..	12¼
101¾	20	6	Engineers PS 6pf	100	45	45	45	..	42
11⅜	2	..	Erie RR	2800	10¼	9⅞	10	..	9¾
15⅞	2½	..	Erie RR 1st	100	12½	12½	12½	..	12
14¾	9¾	¼	Exchange Buffet	20	10	10	10	..	..

—F—

18⅞	10½	1	Firestone T&R	200	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	..	13⅝
54⅛	35	2½	First Nat Stores	5000	53	52½	53	..	52½
¾	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	4000	⅜	⅛	¼	..	¼
2⅜	¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	830	1	⅞	1	..	¾
2	¼	..	Fisk R 1pf cv	10	½	½	½	..	¾
8¼	2	..	Follansbee B	500	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..	6
15½	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	6000	13¾	13	13¾	..	12⅞
5⅞	1	..	Fox Film A	2500	4½	3⅞	3⅞	..	4⅛
26⅞	10	2	Freeport Texas	1000	25⅞	25¾	25¾	..	26
25¼	2¼	..	Fuller pr pf	100	24½	24½	24½	..	..

—G—

2	¼	..	Gabriel Snub A	200	2¾	2½	2¾	..	2¼
17⅛	5¾	..	Gamewell	70	13	13	13	..	..
68	26	..	Gen Am In pf ww	100	71	71	71	..	..
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	5000	21⅞	21¾	21½	..	21
15½	4¼	..	Gen Asphalt	200	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	..	11⅜
19⅜	10½	2	Gen Baking	1100	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	..	..
5	½	..	Gen Bronze	500	3¾	3¾	3¾	..	3¾
25¾	3¾	..	Gen Cable pf	100	20½	20½	20½	..	21
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	12000	20½	19⅜	20	..	19⅝
11⅞	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	..	11⅞
40½	19⅜	2	Gen Foods	2000	31	30¾	31	..	30⅝
2¾	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	100	1¾	1½	1½	..	1½
50¼	11⅛	..	Gen Gas & E 6% A	20	22½	22½	22½	..	..
24⅜	7⅜	1	Gen Motors	13000	19⅝	18¾	18⅞	..	18⅞
80½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	84½	82¾	84½	..	82
10½	2½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..	7⅝
2¾	½	..	Budd Mfg	1500	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	..	3
14	3½	..	Budd Mfg pf	20	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	..	..
4½	⅜	..	Budd Wheel	1300	3¾	3	3¾	..	2⅞
7¼	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	1200	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	..	10½
27¾	4½	..	Bush Terminal	200	7	7	7	..	..
85	12½	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	45	45	45	..	..
2	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..	..
24⅜	7	..	Byers	400	20½	19⅞	20¼	..	20⅜

—C—

19	4¼	..	Calif Packing	800	15½	15½	15½	..	15
1⅞	¼	..	Calahan Z & L	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..	¾
9¼	2½	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..	..
7⅞	1½	..	Calumet &Hecla	400	5⅜	5½	5⅝	..	5⅜
20⅜	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	10000	18¼	17¾	17⅞	..	17⅞
9½	2¼	..	Capital Admin	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..	6¾
65¾	16¾	..	Case Thresh	10000	59	55	58	..	54⅞
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	8400	11⅞	10¾	11⅞	..	11
20½	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	1700	18¾	18¾	18¾	..	18¾
85	60	7	Century Rib pf	820	79½	73	74	..	..
15½	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	4600	11	10⅞	11	..	10½
30½	16½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	..	29⅛
20⅜	4⅜	2	Chesapeake Corp	4500	18	17¾	18	..	17¼
31½	9⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	9500	26⅞	26⅜	26⅝	..	25⅞
5⅜	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	800	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..	4⅝
15½	2½	..	Chi & G W pf	1000	13¾	13	13	..	13
4¼	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	500	3½	3½	3½	..	3⅛
8	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1100	6	5⅝	5¾	..	5½
14½	2	..	Chi & N'western	2500	11¼	10¾	10¾	..	10⅜
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	..	5¾
12	2½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	10	10	10	..	..
16⅜	½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	500	10½	10⅛	10½	..	9⅞
37⅜	4¼	..	Chi & G P 7%	200	17	17	17	..	16
8	1½	..	Childs Company	100	7	7	7	..	6¾
21	5	1	Chrysler	15000	20⅞	20½	20⅞	..	20½
68	50	6½	City Ice & F pf	800	55⅜	55	55	..	55¼
2⅜	⅛	..	City Stores	1100	1	⅞	⅞	..	⅞
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	100	17⅞	17	17	..	17
14⅜	2⅞	..	Colo & So Inv	400	2¼	2	2¼	..	2
20⅞	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	9800	18⅜	17⅝	18	..	18
79¾	40	6	Columbia G pf A	200	14	14	14	..	..
41⅜	13½	2	Columbian Carb	9700	37	35	36⅞	..	34⅞
14⅞	4¼	..	Columbia P

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Situation Better Abroad—Domestic Trade Rising —Stocks Advance

The economic, political and social problems of the world continue to clamor for solution. Abroad some sort of industrial rapprochement appears to be in the making between Russia and France, with petroleum as the medium by which to effect a mutually profitable pact.

The German arms plea which is so inextricably tied up with other, including economic agreements, is condemned by Great Britain, while President Hoover adds his hope that Germany would remain in the Disarmament Conference.

China mourns the loss of Manchuria on the first anniversary this week of the seizure of Mukden, the Japanese threaten to bombard Jehol towns unless rebels cease their activities, and France follows the lead of the United States in its refusal as stated Thursday to recognize the new state of Manchukuo. In India, the "fast unto death" of Gandhi threatens to produce far-reaching changes in the social and political status of the "untouchables" and their relation to the high-caste Hindus and to Great Britain.

Domestic developments of importance include the unanimous refusal of railway labor executives to enter into a conference to discuss with the Railway Management Committee the later's proposal for a downward readjustment of railway wages. The bonus demands by the veterans continue to receive attention from various prominent individuals and organizations, the latest being the resignation of Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N., from his honorary membership in the American Legion as a protest against the Legion's bonus demands, and the recommendation yesterday of the directorate of the United States Chamber of Commerce that the Chamber oppose the payment of the soldiers' bonus before maturity, as part of a program for reduction in governmental costs.

Important Railway Agreement

Of interest, too, is the courageous work of the new Mayor of New York, Joseph McKee, in a thorough program of cutting costs and slashing inflated pay rolls in an endeavor to bring to some sort of a proper economic level the tremendous burden of taxation of the biggest city in the nation. The country is interested in the statement yesterday by the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, Franklin D. Roosevelt, of the need for the Government to undertake the work of providing a more equitable distribution of wealth and products, to prevent depressions and make wealth a public trust.

Outstanding in the transportation field was the agreement yesterday of the big four railroads in the East, the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio and the Chesapeake & Ohio, to form a four-trunk system in accordance with the plan of the Interstate Commerce Commission. This plan involves about $8,000,000,000 of railroad properties and about 38,000 miles of railroad, and is the culmination of 12 years of effort. The systems will now be able to make big economies, and compete more favorably with trucks, pipe lines, electric lines and waterways.

The business developments of the week were of a mildly favorable nature. Railroads are experiencing further improvement in loadings, the steel industry has risen a bit to 16 per cent, and the favorable trend in electric power consumption continues. Coal output shows more than seasonal expansion, and there are indications that the automobile and building industries will add their quota to the list of indices telling of a gradual return to normal.

Machine tool orders made a slight gain. The textile mills and shoe factories report a pronounced increase in activity. Mail order houses tell of a distinctly encouraging rise in the sales curve. Department store sales have shown a marked upturn.

Improvement Abroad

The financial situation is steadily better. Bank failures are diminishing. More funds are being released from hoarding. Gold is pouring into the country, the gain between June 15 and the end of August being $175,000,000. The security markets have been rising, following last week's setback, and brokers' loans have at the same time decreased. Savings have risen, and bank credit is distinctly on the mend.

Internationally the credit situation is also better. The successful conversion of the British War Loan was followed by a conversion of the French internal debt which gives every promise of being successful. Several nations have recently reduced their discount rates, the latest being Germany to 4 per cent from 5 per cent.

The situation in Great Britain is improving. Business is good, and the outlook is excellent. The stock market is strong, with gilt-edged securities booming. Oils, industrials, mining and rubber shares are higher. Though unemployment is still high, there is a general conviction that real recovery is under way.

In France, the metallurgical industries are operating on the recently increased schedules. The coal mines are not quite so active, due to the fact that the Belgian mines have resumed operations. The big conversion operation dominated all financial business this week, affecting $3,500,000,000 of obligations. After today all rentes are automatically converted.

Signs of improvement are multiplying in Germany, with gains in textile, shoe, rubber and hardware industries. Wholesale prices are rising, number of failures are at the lowest since October of last year, and the relief offered by the Government at the expense of future revenues is welcome and stimulating.

A new bank is being founded to take over frozen assets from German banks, another step in the direction of aiding the credit situation.

In Belgium, the business outlook is improved. Coal, metal and glass industries show a turn for the better, and there is an optimistic tone in the textile industry.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Albany PWP 6s '48	37	37
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	32⅝	31½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	27	27
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	30	19¼
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	92½	92¼
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	86¾	86¾
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 20030	42¾	41½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	78½	78½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	94⅞	94⅞
Amer T&T 4s .36	101¾	101½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	107	106½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104⅛	104⅛
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103	102½
Amer T&T 5s '65	102¾	102½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107⅞	107⅛
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	75⅝	75⅝
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	41¾	41¾
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	71⅝	71⅝
Associated Oil 6s '35	103	103
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93½	93
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	92½	92
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	83	83
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100½	100
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	84¾	84¾
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	7½	7½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	67	66½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	42½	41
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	53	52
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	72	72
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	52½	51½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	59½	59
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107½	107
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	107	106⅞
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	80	80
Beth Steel pur mon 5s 36	96¼	96⅛
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	89¾	89¾
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	105½	105½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	86½	85½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	104	104
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	101½	101
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	101	101
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	70¼	70
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	94½	94½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	88½	88½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	88¾	88¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	88½	88½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	88¾	88½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	91½	91½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	94½	94¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	94¾	94¾
Can North deb 7s '40	103	102⅞
Can Pacific deb 4s	71¼	71¼
Can Pacific 4½s '60	79	79
Can Pacific 5s '44	91	91
Can Pacific 5s 54	85½	85½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	28	28
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	104	104
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	74	73
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	86	85
Cen Pacific 5s '60	70	70
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	85	85
Certainteed 5½s '48	43	42½
Ches Corp 5s '47	69½	65½
Ches & O Gm 4½s '92 reg	93	93
Ches & O cv 4½s A 93	85	85
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95⅛	95⅛
Ches & O con 5s '39	103⅜	103⅜
Ches & O 4½s B	86½	86
Ches & O Coal Riv 4s	85	85
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s 49	48	48
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	91¾	91¾
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	17½	16½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	54⅝	53½
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	33	33
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	64	64
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	67	67
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	11¾	11½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	33	32⅞
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	33⅞	33⅞
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	29½	28½
Chicgo & Nw rfg 5s 2037	38	38
Chicago & Nw 6½s 36	80	79½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	34	33⅞
Chicago Railway 5s '27	49	49
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	46¾	46½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 "A"	39	38½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	32½	31¾
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	53½	53⅛
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	96¼	96
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	99¾	99¾
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	71½	71½
Chile Copper 5s '47	48	48
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	94⅜	94⅜
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	77½	77½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	57	56
Clev CC&StL Cairo 4s '39	86	86
Clev Un Term 5s '73	81½	81½
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	86½	85¾
Colonial Oil 5s '39	57¾	57¾
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	84	84
Columbia Gas& E Co 5s deb '61	85	84
Columbia Gas& E 5s '52 Apr	86¾	84¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	87	84⅞
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	90¼	90¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	96	95½
Con Gas 5s '57	102	101⅝
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	102½	102
Con Gas 4½s '51	97¾	96¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106⅜	106
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	105¼	105¼
Container Corp 5s ct '43	28	28
Container Corp 6s '46	41	41
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	62½	62
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	29	29
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	35	35
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	105	105
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	85¾	85¾
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	88⅛	88⅛
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	47⅞	47¼
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	24½	24½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	29	29
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	94¼	94¼
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101	100⅝
Detroit Ed 5s '62	101	101
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	86¼	86
Erie RR ref 5s '67	37	36½
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	51½	51½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	37½	36¼
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	56⅛	56⅛
Fla East Coast 5s '74	6	6
Fla East Coast Ry 5s '74 ct	5	5
Gannett 6s '43	77	77
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	97½	97½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¾	102
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103½	103
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40 ct	4	4
GenTheater Equip 6s '40	4⅞	4½
Goodrich 6s '45	56	55¾
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	84⅝	84¼
Gotham S Hos 6s '36	86	86
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	101	101
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	102¾	102⅝
Great Northern 7s '36 A	81⅞	81
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	91¼	91¼
Hudson Coal 5s '62	43	43
Hudson & Man adj 5s '57	58¼	58
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	86¾	86¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	102	102
Ill Central 4s '52	63	63
Ill Central 4s '53	53	52
Ill Central 4¾s '66	46	45
Ill Central 5s '52	67¼	67¼
Ill Central CStL & NO 4½s '63	51	50
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	53¾	53¾
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100⅛	100⅜
Ind Limestone 6s '41	15¼	15¼
Ind L'ville 4s '56	40	400
Indiana Nat Gas 5s	95	95
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	51⅜	51
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	44¾	44½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	12	11
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	12	11
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	46	45½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	17	17
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	27	27
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	45⅜	44⅝
Int Paper 6s '55	19	19
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	43	41⅞
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	50½	47
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	47	44½
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	52¾	52½
Kendall Co 5s ww '48	65	65
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	101½	101
Kan City P & L 4½s B	101	101
Kan City So 1st 4s '50	62¾	62½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	88½	88
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	42½	42½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	72	71½
Leclede Gas rfg 5s '34	90	90
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	67	67
L'Autaro 6s '54	8¼	7⅞
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	47	47
Loew's Inc 6s '41	85	85
Long Island gen 4s "38	89¾	89¾
Long Island NS 5s '32	99⅞	99⅞
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	102	102
L&N unl 4s '40	86¾	86⅝
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	22	21¼
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	81	81
Meade 6s '45 ww	51½	50
Metro Edison 4½s '68	88	88
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	98½	98
Metro Water 5½s '50	70¾	70
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	96	96
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	85	85
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	85½	84½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	50¾	50½
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	55⅞	53½
Mo Ill 5s '59	28	28
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	78	78
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	62¾	62¾
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	23⅞	23
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	36	36
Mo Pacific 5s '77	35¾	35
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	35½	34½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	35½	34½
Mo Pacific 5s I '81	35½	35
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	23	22½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	52½	52½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	90¾	90
Nat Rys of Mex 4s A '51	2½	2½
Nat Steel 5s	81½	81½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	102½	102½
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	87½	87½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	69½	69
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	75¼	75½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	82	81
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	58½	57½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	58	56½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	62¾	62
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	24½	24
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	27½	27
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	39	37
NY Dock Co 4s '51	65	65
NY Edison 5s C '51	105¼	105
NY Edison rfg 4½s '41	112	112
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	99⅝	99⅝
NY GELH&P 5s '48	107½	107½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	55	54⅜
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	99¾	99⅝
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	100	100
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103	102¾
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	61	61
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	54⅝	54½
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	100½	100½
Niag Share 5½s '50	72	70
Norf & South 5s '41	28	28
Norf & W con 4s '96	94½	94½
Norf & W div 4s '44	95	95
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	30	30
North Am Co 5s '61	84½	84½
Nor Am Ed & C 6s	83½	82½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '53	90	90
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	100½	100½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	62	62
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	85½	84¾
Nor Pacific 5s C 2047	72½	72½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	83	82½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101½	101¼
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	83⅞	82½
Otis Steel 6s '41	42	39
Owens Ill Glass 5s	94¾	94⅝
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103½	103
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104⅝	104½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	103⅝	103¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	31	30½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	56¼	56
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	15½	9
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	49	49
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	91¼	91
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	93	93
Penn Raailroad 4½s D '70	70⅞	69½
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	84⅝	84⅝
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	84⅞	84¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	80	80
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	92	92
Penn Railroad gold 6½s 36	101	100⅝
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	102	102
Phillips ePt 5½s '39	72	72
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	89	88½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	94¾	94½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	57	56¼
Phil Railway 4s '37	25½	25½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	99¼	99¼
Pitts CC&StL 4½s B	97½	97½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s C	46	46
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 B	46	44
do C	45	45
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	63	62¾
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	94¼	93¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	37⅛	36½
Pub Svc Elec 5s '46	94½	94½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102½	102
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	102	102
Pure Oil 5½s '37	83	83
Read rfg 4½s A '97	84¾	84
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	63	62½
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	82	82
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	25¼	25¼
Rio G & W col 4s '49	49	49
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	43	43
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	57	57
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	15⅝	14¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	13⅞	13
St Louis SW 2d 4s '89	41	41
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	48	48
StP M&M 4½s '33	96	96
StP M&M con 6s '33	90⅞	90⅞
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	88¾	88¾
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	68	67½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	82½	82
Shell Union 5s '47	81½	81½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	82	80
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	93½	93⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96	96
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¾	102¾
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	101	101
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	72½	71½
Smith A C 6½s '33	100	100
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	104½	104½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	82⅛	81½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	59½	59½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	59	59
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	59⅜	59
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	71	70¼
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	35¾	34
Southern Ry con 5s '94	76½	75⅝
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	39¾	39¾
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	45¾	45¾
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	32½	32½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104¾	104½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104	103⅞
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96⅞	96½
Tenn Elec Pow 6s '47	100	99¾
Tenn Cen Ry 6s '47	37	37
Texas Corp 5s '44	91¾	91½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	53	53
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	53	53
Third Ave adj 5s '60	27½	27½
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	29	29
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	101	101
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	96⅞	96¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	82	82
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	86¼	86⅛
US Rubber Co 5s '47	59	55¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	80½	78⅞
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	38	37⅞
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	43	43
Vanadium 5s '41	56¼	55
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	101⅝	101½
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	50	50
Wabash RR 4½s '78	10	10
Wabash RR 5s D '80	10	10
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	31½	31½
West Pa Pow 5s C '56	104¾	104¼
West Shore 4s 2361	76¾	76¾
West Shore reg	72	72
Western Electric 5s '44	100⅞	100⅞
Western Maryland 4s '52	63	62¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	4	64
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	99	99
Western Pacific 5s A '46	40	39⅞
Western Union R E 4½s '50	68¼	68
Western Union 5s '51	67¼	67¼
Western Union col 5s '38	82	82
Western Union 6½s '36	86	85½
Western Union 5s '60	67	66
Wheeling & L Erie con 4s '49	75	75
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	87½	87½
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	44½	44½
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	70	69½
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	69¾	69½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Sep24	Sep23
3½s '47	101.14	101.12	101.12	101.12
1st 4¼s conv '47	102.23	102.21	102.21	102.23
4th 4¼s '38	103.20	103.18	103.19	103.14
US 3s '55	97.	96.31	96.31	96.31
US 3½s '49	98.9	98.7	98.9	98.7
US 3⅜s '43 Mar	100.28	100.25	100.28	100.24
US 3⅜s '43 June	100.28	100.27	100.28	100.25
US 3⅜s '47	100.23	100.22	100.23	100.20
US 3¾s '56	102.20	102.18	102.18	102.15
US 4s '54	104.24	104.24	104.24	104.24
US 4¼s '52	108.23	108.23	108.23	108.22

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	21¾	21¾
Akershus 5s '63	66¾	66⅝
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	48	48
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	101½	101½
Antioquia 7s B '45	11¼	11¼
Antioquia III 7s '57	10½	10½
Argentine Gov 5s '45	55⅛	55⅛
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	51	51
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	58	57
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	59	57
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	59	58¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	58½	58½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	57	57
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	59	58¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	59	58⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	59	57
Australia 4½s '56	75⅞	74½
Australia 5s '55	82½	81¾
Australia 5s '57	82¾	82½
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	43⅛	43⅛
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	49¾	49¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	100⅛	99¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	101	100⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '55	106½	106
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105⅝	105
Berlin (City) 6s '58	39¼	38½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	50⅛	50
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	51¼	50
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	47	47
Berlin Elec 6s '55	48	47½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	7¼	7¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	8	8
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	8½	8½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104¼	104¼
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	16½	16½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	17	17
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	17	17
Bremen 7s '35	55½	55⅝
Brisbane 5s '57	70¼	70¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62	27¾	27¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	33½	33
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	33½	32
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	52¾	52⅜
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	86½	86
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	99¾	99¾
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	11	11
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	9½	9½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	10¾	10¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	10¼	10¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	10¾	10¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	10¼	10¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	11	10½
Chilean Loan 7s '60	8	8
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	39½	39½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	28	28
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	39½	39½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	39½	38½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	77	77
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	80	79
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	13½	13½
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	28¼	28
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	44¼	44¼
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	12⅞	12⅛
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	80½	79½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	92	92
Denmark (King) 6s '42	95¼	95
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	87½	87
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2d '40	47	47
Duke Price Power 6s '66	64	62⅝
Dutch El 4s '62	99⅝	99⅝
Fiat 7s '46 war	85¼	85¼
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	68	68
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	65	65
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	70½	70
Finnish A 6½s '54	59½	59½
Finnish B 6½s '54	58⅝	58⅝
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	102⅞	102⅝
Frankfort 6½s '53	27⅞	27
French (Rep) 7s '49	116¼	116¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	122½	122
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	55	55
German 7s '49	70¼	70¼
German Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	52¼	52
German Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	47¾	47½
German Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	47⅞	47⅝
German Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	56¼	56¼
German Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	42⅜	41¾
German El Pow '53	50	49⅞
German El Pow 6½s '50	41½	41½
German Gen Elec 6s '48	42½	42½
German Gen Elec 6½s '40	46½	46½
German Gen Elec 7s '45	49	48½
German Gov Int 5½s '65	50⅜	49⅝
Graz 8s '54	48¼	48¼
Greek 6s '68	23	22⅞
Hamburg 6s '46	44	44
Harpen 6s '40 ww	50	49½
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	41¼	41¼
Hungary Mun 7s '46	23¼	23¼
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	43	43
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	96	96
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	86½	85
Italy (King) 7s '51	95¾	95¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 5½s '50	44⅞	44⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	46	46
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	53½	53¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	64	64
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	30	30
Karstadt 6s '43	25	24
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	21	21
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	80	80
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104¼	104¼
Milan (City) 6½s '52	79	78½
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	91¼	91¼
New South Wales 5s '57	79	78⅞
New South Wales 5s '58	79½	79
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105¼	105¼
North German Lloyd 6s '47	43¼	43¼
Norway (King) 5s '63	78½	78½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	82	80
Norway (King) 6s '43	89	88
Norway (King) 6s '44	87	86
Norway (King) 6s '52	86¼	84½
Norwegian El 5½s '57	70⅞	70½
Nuremberg 6s '52	40	40
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	63⅜	63½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	45½	45½
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	51½	51½
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	7¾	7¾
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	15	15
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	52½	52½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

COUNTRY BOARD

COMFORTABLE year-round house; ocean view; commuting distance to Boston; quiet, homelike atmosphere; accommodations for a few guests; reasonable rates for the autumn. P. O. Box X, Egypt, Mass. Telephone Scituate 896-M.

DRESSMAKING

DESIGNS, makes gowns, suits and wraps in latest intricate lines; remodeling expertly done; fur coats remodelled, relined, glazed and cleansed; highest workmanship; models copied; moderate prices; (colored). L. E. McDONALD, 29 Market St., Cambridge, Mass. Porter 6426-W.

MAKING and altering new frocks and remodeling old ones are helpful missions that Ruth Cutler performs for very moderate prices. RUTH C. CUTLER, 26 West St., Room 210, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242, New York City.

FLOORING

LAY NEW OAK FLOORS NOW

THINK OF 1ST Flooring costs only $3 to $16 per room. Call and see samples or phone Ken. 8030. McCONNELL CO., 91 Huntington Ave. Boston Mass.

FOR LEASE

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—Furnished house, 10 rooms, 4 chambers, 2 baths, maid's room; convenient location; unsurpassed ocean view. Breakers 826-J.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillrest

473 Waltham St., West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets. W. N. 3384.
MRS. AMBER C. DOW

HOMES TO SHARE

WABAN, MASS.—Two business women wish to share their lovely home (detached house, oil burner) with 1 or 2 other business people; garage optional; near Waban Station, excellent train service, buses and local Christian Science church; only 30 minutes from Back Bay. Tel. CEN. 3503.

HOUSES TO LET

ARLINGTON, MASS.—Large duplex house, 8 master rooms, 2 baths, 2 servants' bedrooms, grounds cared for, hot water heat, installed vacuum cleaner system; has always rented at $150 or more; will rent at $75 to right party; Christian Scientists preferred. 15 Market Ave. Arlington 2480.

JAMAICA PLAIN

(Boston), Pond Section, Moss Hill Road. Will lease 6 months or longer single 7-room house, garage, oil heat, furnished or unfurnished; terms reasonable. Call Jamaica 3192.

PRIVATE house, vicinity West 11th St.; beautiful, unusually large drawing room, small library, dining room, large kitchen, 3 master bedrooms, 2 baths, large servant's room with bath, well furnished throughout; fine view of our neighbor's garden; very suitable for small family appreciating gracious living; price moderate. NORAH MAC LAREN, 104 Washington Place, New York City.

TENAFLY, N. J.—Sale-rent, furnished-unfurnished, stucco house, 8 rooms, 2 baths, 2-car garage, large yard, shrubbery; on quiet street, fine residential section; location 32 Grandview Terrace. Tel. Englewood 3-1883 or Hanover 2-8100, New York City.

JEWELERS

LUND, the Jeweler

Dependable Watch and Jewelry Repairing
308 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, cor. ARLINGTON

MOVING AND STORAGE

BAILEY BROS.—Home and office moving; reasonable rates; estimates given without obligation. 9 Elm St., Boston. Tel. Cap. 5688.

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr., 559 Huntington Ave., Boston. Ger. 5181, Univ. 3795-W.

WARNER CO.

MOVING—PACKING—SHIPPING—STORING of household effects. Local or long distance.
"Who moves you is just as important as where you move."
10 HAWLEY PLACE, BOSTON LIBERTY 8878

PAYING GUESTS

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Sunshine Cottage lovingly invites those seeking rest, quiet, $16-$18 per week; rates for permanent.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
43 Central Ave., Newtonville, Mass. New. No. 7876

REAL ESTATE

REVERE, MASS.

Estate of 26 lots; also one lot with 8-room residence now rented; exceptional opportunity to acquire fine property on favorable terms; for sale in one parcel or divided; location near business center just west of Broadway. Write Box X-67, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WABAN, MASS., home, 7 rooms, 2 baths, good condition, well financed; price $11,000; owner moving. MRS. RICHMOND, Center Newton 4066.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE
OLD NEW ENGLAND HOME

from owner; ocean view; prefer Marblehead or Swampscott; would consider other locations about the same distance from Boston; must be bargain; will pay cash. H. C. PERKINS, 514 Brookfield Road, Drexel Park, Delaware County, Pa.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 329 Commonwealth Ave.—Attractive sunny rooms, excellent table; outside guests taken luncheon and dinner; very low rates.

BOSTON, MASS., 29 St. Botolph St., Dalby House—Newly furnished rooms, excellent table; reasonable rates by week. Circle 6336.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large pleasant room with board, in cheery home, sunshine, piazza. Beacon 5728 or G-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive rooms, well heated, for persons wishing a real home; quiet location; home cooking; reasonable. Beacon 2118.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Restful, quiet home; residential section; all rooms ocean view; fireplaces. 7015 Atlantic Ave. Tel. 2-1800.

BOSTON, 87 St. Stephen St.—$5.00; pleasant room for lady in private family near The Mother Church; elevator. Kenmore 6607 or Box H-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON—Desirable room in beautiful Fenway apartment; housekeeping privileges if desired. Call evenings after 7. Ken. 9164, Miss Carlson.

BOSTON, MAJOR, 11 Norway—Pleasant, bright rooms; permanent, transient guests; overlooking church park; kitchen privileges. Com. 7665.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St., transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, Commonwealth Ave., near Mass. Ave.—Rooms in attractive apartment, elevator service, furnished. Tel. Comm. 4178.

BOSTON, 83 Gainsboro St.—Nicely furnished quiet rooms; transients; 4 minutes from church. MRS. L. M. FERGUSON, Circle 8138.

BOSTON, 156 Bay State Rd.—A very desirable sunny room, next to bath, in private home, for gentlemen. Phone Kenmore 2379.

BOSTON, 43 Hemenway St.—Small comfortable front room in private family; very reasonable price. Kenmore 8742.

BOSTON, 82 Gainsboro St., Suite 3—Pleasant, airy, homelike rooms, single or double; reasonable rates.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—One medium-sized and one small room, $6 and $4; attractively furnished; in excellent neighborhood; a real home for appreciative business people; near stores and restaurants; references exchanged. Phone Asp. 6329.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Beautiful, newly furnished rooms, 2 baths; select neighborhood, off Beacon St.; $5 up. 29 Summit Ave. Longwood 0856.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large room for 2 gentlemen in private family; also single room and garage. 33 Manchester Rd. Tel. Aspinwall 3399.

BROOKLINE, MASS. 60 Summit Ave.—Pleasant rooms, one with bath, home meals, oil heat garage, transients welcomed. Reg 6313.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Two large furnished rooms and bath, southern exposure, all improvements, residential street; breakfasts if desired; references required; 12 minutes to Boston. Univ. 3929.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Restricted residential section; nicely furnished room, large and sunny; real fireplace. Call University 2046.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Near Technology—Large sunny rooms, automatically heated; rent reasonable; garage. 26 Rockingham St., off Granite. University 7761-W.

ROOMS TO LET (Continued)

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Front room for woman in apartment in quiet neighborhood; very conveniently located; privileges. Porter 3958-M.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Centrally located, large front room and smaller room for business man or woman. Apt. 3, 163 Center Ave Tel. N. R. 759-J.

N. Y. C., Central Park West (68th)—Large double corner room overlooking park, private home, beautifully furnished, refined surroundings, exclusive; near Christian Science church Susquehanna 7-8838.

NEW YORK CITY—Beautiful large, light room with bath in well-run house; near church and transportation; lady. Mon. 2-9139.

WATERTOWN, MASS. — Unusually large pleasant room, 5 sunny windows, all home privileges, to girl; references given and required. Middlesex 6105.

WINTHROP, MASS., 12 Bartlett Parkway—Rooms with or without board; ocean front; exclusive neighborhood; transients welcome. Ocean 3027.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN—Sell full-fashioned hosiery, 49c; also lingerie, less than store prices; excellent commission and your own hosiery; bonus. ROYAL CROWN, 76 Summer St., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED — MEN

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, married, white, American, 43; long experience; steady, reliable, resourceful; years with one of Boston's best families; understand heaters and general maintenance. S. WOOLAVER, Main St., Wilmington, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR—Young married man, 8 years' experience, wants full work; excellent and careful driver; references. IRVING COOKSON, Aspinwall 4820 (Boston) or Porter 3521-W.

YOUNG MAN, well experienced and qualified by specialized training to manage all branches electrical refrigeration, desires connection in Miami; permanently located in Florida. Box 53-X, 1229 Ingraham Bldg., Miami, Fla.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GRADUATE attendant nurse wants position as attendant or companion; best references. G-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GOVERNESS, French, will take entire charge of children 4 years old up; go anywhere; very good references. MISS Z. REMOND, Lynnewood Lodge, Elkins Park, Pa.

POSITION as housekeeper in adult family; capable of managing home; good cook. Box G-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED lady would like position as companion or attendant; competent correspondent; free to travel; excellent references. Write Box H-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHER—Protestant young woman of culture and wide experience would like governess position in a refined home; good references. 219 Central St., Saugus, Mass., or phone Saugus 1417.

YOUNG woman, 3 years' experience, desires position as stenographer or bookkeeper in Boston or vicinity; capable, conscientious; excellent references. MISS E. HARRICE, 14 Pearl St., Natick, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PIANOFORTE, harmony, sight reading; New England Conservatory graduate; lessons at home if preferred. MARIE NIMS, 34 Bickerstaff St., Boston.

TO LET—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 54 Morningside Drive (Cor. 116th)—Owner's home, 6 rooms, sunny, quiet, charming, refrigeration, Steinway; reasonable rental. Watkins 9-8703.

WEARING APPAREL

Spencer Corsets

If you want a corset to be comfortable, fit properly, wear well, make you look and feel your best, try a SPENCER. Measurement for proper fitting taken in the privacy of your own home. EVA W. BROWNING, Registered Corsetier, 54 Forsyth St., Boston, Com. 1651.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS, rewiring; wood, metal and roll; Tontine shades. Norge electric refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.)

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL beautiful 21-folder Christmas Greeting Assortment. Everyday Assortment, Gift Wrappings; no experience necessary; large profit; samples on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-10 Fitchburg, Mass.

SELL CHRISTMAS CARDS—21-card assortment costs you 35c; also parchment folder assortments and personal cards; details free. WARRENFELT SUPPLY CO., 1209 Marlowe, Indianapolis, Ind.

SELL your friends exclusive Green Dragon Personal Christmas Cards; generous profits. CRAFTS PROCESS CO., 1001 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

5-7-9 West 65th St., N.Y.C.

Desirable, modern apartments, all improvements. Select tenancy. Convenient to transportation.

4 Rooms..$85 2½ Rooms ..$75
3 Rooms.. 80 1 Room .. 40

Representative at buildings, or
L. J. PHILLIPS CO., *Agent*
134 W. 72nd Street TRafalgar 7-9300

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $1500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 12 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT
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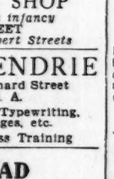
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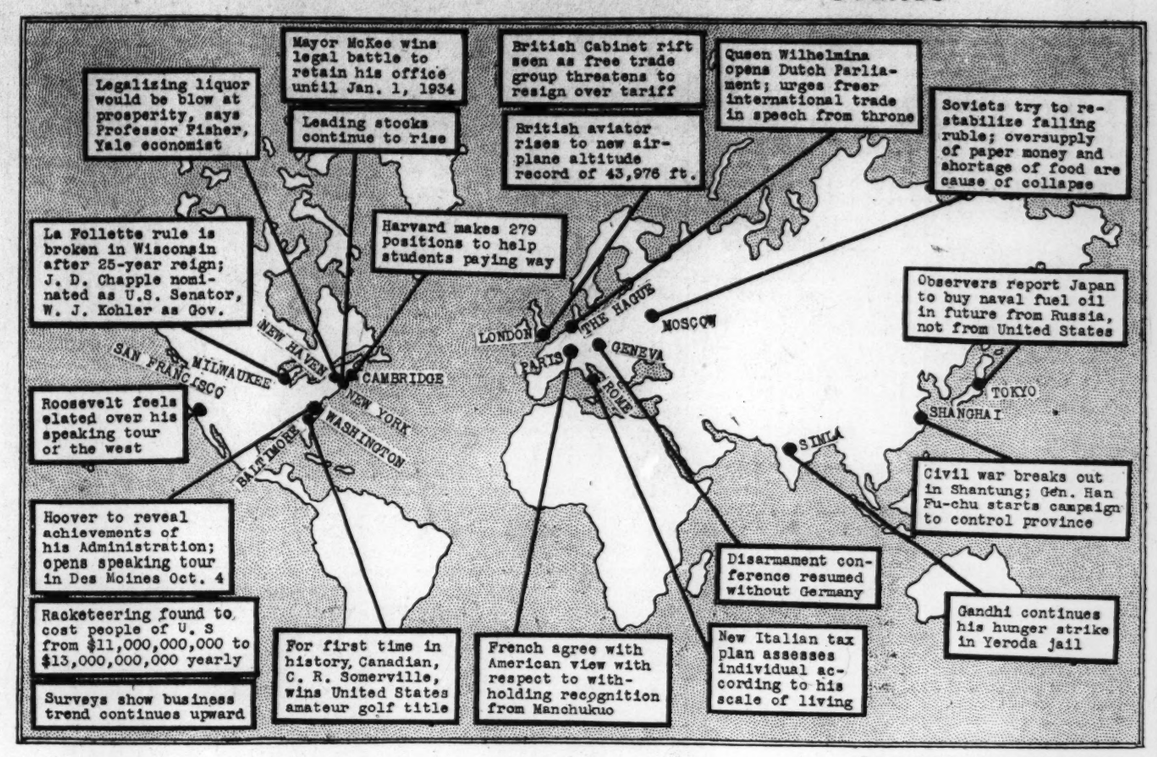
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Legalizing liquor would be blow at prosperity, says Professor Fisher, Yale economist
Mayor McKee wins legal battle to retain his office until Jan. 1, 1934
Leading stocks continue to rise
British Cabinet rift seen as free trade group threatens to resign over tariff
British aviator rises to new airplane altitude record of 43,976 ft.
Queen Wilhelmina opens Dutch Parliament; urges freer international trade in speech from throne
Soviets try to restabilize falling ruble; oversupply of paper money and shortage of food are cause of collapse
La Follette rule is broken in Wisconsin after 25-year reign; J. D. Chapple nominated as U.S. Senator, W. J. Kohler as Gov.
Harvard makes 279 positions to help students paying way
Observers report Japan to buy naval fuel oil in future from Russia, not from United States
Roosevelt feels elated over his speaking tour or the west
Hoover to reveal achievements of his Administration; opens speaking tour in Des Moines Oct. 4
Racketeering found to cost people of U. S from $11,000,000,000 to $13,000,000,000 yearly
Surveys show business trend continues upward
For first time in history, Canadian, C. R. Somerville, wins United States amateur golf title
French agree with American view with respect to withholding recognition from Manchukuo
Disarmament conference resumed without Germany
New Italian tax plan assesses individual according to his scale of living
Civil war breaks out in Shantung; Gen. Han Fu-chu starts campaign to control province
Gandhi continues his hunger strike in Yeroda jail
SAN FRANCISCO
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TOKYO
SHANGHAI
SIMLA

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

All Nature

Mourning Dove

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

DO BIRDS have ears? Of course they do! Even if you can't find them, you might easily guess they have, by the keen sense of hearing they often display. Right behind the eyes, often hidden by tufts of feathers, one finds the openings which lead to the inner organs. Though you may not be able to get near enough to most birds to make an examination, you can satisfy yourself on this point by studying a chicken.

The mourning dove with a general grayish brown or fawn color above, often distinctly bluish with green or gold metallic reflections, betrays its ears by a black spot beneath each. The forehead and throat are reddish, with underparts somewhat lighter. The middle tail feathers are longest and all show bands of black and ashy white tips. This dove is about 11 or 13 inches overall, slightly smaller than a tame pigeon.

Because the *coo-o-o-ah-coo-o-o-oo* of the dove sounds so mournful, one may get the impression that the bird is well named, but though melancholy in tone it is no more so in reality than is the plaintive call of the wood pewee. In spirit it is really joyous. The author believes this note to be uttered only during the mating season, for several observations throughout the other months found the birds silent except for the occasional short chuckle which all doves emit. You will never find a more content pair of birds than these.

So much of the time is spent in just being happy that it seems very little is left for housekeeping, and that is perhaps why their nest would be looked upon by such industrious birds as the wrens or the phœbes as slack indeed. May is the month for house building and the fork of a tree in the orchard or in a grove of pines in the swamp is usually chosen. Like the nest of the cuckoo, it is a very loose and frail structure in which two pure-white eggs are hatched.

When the first mourning doves arrive north in March, they seek out scattered grain and the seeds of weeds in stubble fields and orchards. They are almost entirely vegetarians, more than 30 per cent of their diet consisting of the grain from such grasses as wheat, oats, barley, rye, and buckwheat, most of which is picked up after harvesting is over, while more than 60 per cent of the annual food supply is weed seeds. The author has occasionally seen these birds mingle with domestic pigeons in the barnyard when food is scarce elsewhere. By the middle of October they retire from New England and southern Canada, which constitute the northern limits of their summer range, to warmer areas in the Gulf States and Central America.

From this account perhaps, Miss R. M. N. of Dover, N. H., Miss R. C. of Sheboygan, Wis., and Mr. O. I. B. of Teaneck, N. J., will recognize the familiar feathered friends which have been frequenting their homes and concerning which they wrote to this column.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Letter "H" Puzzle:

H
H E
HA HA
HAMMER (Hammer)
ON NT
OD
K

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

WE GREEKS differ from other peoples of the world in this, that we do not merely hold a man who abstains from public affairs as idle—we hold him useless. —PERICLES.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Vanity" in Ecclesiastes — This word in its singular or plural form occurs upward of 40 times in this book, each time translating the Hebrew *habel*, "emptiness."

Jerusalem — Watch the *e*'s. The first is as in create, not as in jet; the second is as in let, not as *u* in lump.

Ezekiel—Preferably four syllables, *E-zee'-kih-el* (first *e* as in create, *ee* as in *feet*, *i* as in *it*, second *e* as in recent).

Wont—The *o* is tricky. It is preferably sounded as short *u*, *wunt* ("wonder" is another example). In British usage the *o* is frequently sounded long, but avoid sounding the word *wahnt* or *wawnt*.

Soothsaying—The *th* is sounded as in *thin*, not "voiced" as in *then*. The *th* has this latter sound in the verb "*soothe*," but it is unvoiced in the noun "*sooth*," hence "*soothsaying*."

"Be careful for nothing" in Philippians 4: 6—This is not to be regarded as a Scriptural legitimation of carelessness. The word rendered by the translators as "careful" is the Greek μεριμνάω (merimnáo), "anxious." The Revised Version has it, "In nothing be anxious."

Increase—As a noun, the accent is on the first syllable; as a verb, on the second.

Ontology — Derived from a combination of the Greek ὄντα (onta), "things which exist," and λόγος (logos), "discourse." We apply the word to that science or branch of knowledge which investigates the nature and essential properties of being.

Scientifically — End it *-kal-y*, not *-kly*.

Spectral — An adjective generally used in the sense of "ghostly." Sounded *spek'-tral* (*e* as in get, *a* as in account). Not *-trul*.

Agnosticism—The word is applied to the belief that God is unknowable. Pronounce it *ag-nos'-tih-sizm* (all vowels short).

Pantheism—The belief that God is the universe, the combination of all natural forces.

Theosophy—A system which proposes to attain direct intercourse with Spirit and superior spirits — and consequent superhuman knowledge—by physical means.

Spiritualism — The doctrine which holds that all that exists is spirit, and that departed spirits can communicate with mortals on earth.

Millenarianism—A belief based on the "thousand years" mentioned in Revelation 20, during which Satan was to be bound and holiness triumphant throughout the world. Pronounce it *mil-e-nay'-rih-an-izm* (each *i* as in *it*, *e* as in create, first *a* as in *ace*, second as in account; secondary stress on first syllable).

Extraordinary — Preferably *ekstror'-dih-nay-ry* (*e* as in get, *o* as in orb, *i* as in *it*, *a* as in *chaotic*).

Adult—Accent the second syllable.

Bondage—The *a* is as in *savage*, *mandate*, etc. Not to be sounded as short *i*.

Relinquishment—The *n* is sounded as in *ink*, not as in *in*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: A new kitchen gadget is an egg cooker that whistles when the eggs are done. By all means it should have a sentimental air for the one-minute eggs and a tough chanty for the hard-boiled ones.

Boston Herald: A Louisiana diner, a news story relates, found a large pearl in a restaurant oyster stew. He must have rejoiced at this incontestable proof that there had been an oyster in it at some time.

In Lighter Vein

To the Point

It was a very wet night, and the last bus was full inside, when the conductor asked, "Will any gentleman go up on top to oblige a lady?"

There was no response, so the inquiry was repeated, but still there was no response. At last one male passenger remarked, "Are you sure that she is a lady, and not a poor woman?"

"Oh, yes," said the conductor, without hesitation, "she is a lady all right."

"A well-dressed lady?" persisted the passenger.

"Yes; a thoroughly well-dressed fashionable lady," the conductor assured him.

"Then," said the passenger, settling himself more comfortably in his seat, "she can afford to take a cab home."—*Answers.*

—New Yorker

"Let me think. Where would I go if I were a golf ball?"

First Choice

Husband: "My dear, we simply must get rid of that cook. Did you ever see a more frightful chop than the one I've just put on my plate?"

Wife: "Yes, dear. The one you've just put on mine."—*Karikaturen.*

Relaxation

First Executive: "I suppose you enjoyed your vacation."

Second Ditto: "Yes, but there's nothing like the feel of a good desk under your feet again."—*Boston Transcript.*

Current History

Teacher: "Willie, what is an embassy?"

Willie: "A place where transatlantic fliers change their clothes."—*Christian Advocate.*

Might As Well

Mrs. Campbell: "Dear, I saw the sweetest little hat in a shop today."

Mr. Campbell: "Put it on and let me see how you look in it."—*Labor.*

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

One method of estimating the amount of paint necessary for a house is to measure the distance around the house in feet, multiply this by the average height in feet and divide by 350. The result will give the number of gallons for two coats.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Fruits of Obedience

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

York Village, Maine

OBEDIENCE to an inner voice often brings unexpected blessings, even though to obey may seem a struggle.

A mother of three children was confronted with the appearance of lack, and work of some sort seemed imperative. She applied for various positions for which her ability fitted her, but there were no vacancies. The thought kept recurring that she might sell magazine subscriptions but she put it from her, as the idea was distasteful. It persisted, however, until she began to feel that it was her work. Even then she hesitated. She seemed to have a dread of selling things, carried over from childhood.

She enjoyed reading, and fully appreciated the help to be gained from good reading matter. She knew that reading is an inexpensive diversion compared with many other things. Yet she could not welcome the idea of selling anything.

Suddenly an urgent but unexpected demand was made upon her. In her extremity she went forth to sell, feeling like an actress playing a part.

She had returned to her native town after a prolonged absence and was planning to make her home there. She found that people were glad to see her. The first woman who ordered the magazine was a stranger, but she said she had been thinking of subscribing but did not know where to send the money. Others welcomed her as a childhood acquaintance who had been missed. She found that she enjoyed the calls even when she made no sales.

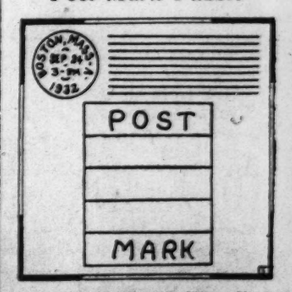
At the close of the afternoon she returned home feeling as if she had had heavy fetters removed. She found that, reckoned by the hour, she had received adequate monetary compensation for her afternoon's work. She enjoyed the feeling of power which mastery of self and of fear gives. Moreover, she knew that she had been led aright. She had needed to get away from herself—to meet other people and get new ideas.

Before the week was up she had earned enough to meet the special need. She decided to keep on with the work. Each day she had to conquer her fear anew but she conquered it and each day the conquest became easier.

By Christmas time she had earned enough to give her children and friends simple presents instead of pleading poverty as an excuse for not doing anything.

The out-of-door walks brought her close to nature with its soothing charm. She felt that, like Christian in "Pilgrim's Progress," she had feared lions that were already chained—or in her case mere statues, images of lions.

Post Mark Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

By changing one letter at a time, and making proper words each time, change the word POST to MARK.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Shall the "Bonus" Become a Bonus?

THE "bonus" is not strictly a bonus. Adjusted compensation for American veterans of the World War has never been regarded either by the Government or the veterans as a gift. In 1920 the commander of the American Legion told the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives:

> The American Legion asks for no bonus, wants no bonus—that sounds too much like a gift or a present from the Government. It merely asks the Government to assist the service man in overcoming some of the financial disadvantages incidental to his military or naval service.

The Adjusted Compensation Act was intended to carry out that purpose, not to pay for patriotism. The theory was that men who had gone into military service, although enjoying higher pay than soldiers ever did before, suffered financial handicaps compared with men who stayed at home, and that the Government should endeavor to recompense them. And under the law enacted in 1924, length of service was carefully computed, with $1 of extra pay allowed for each day of service in the United States and $1.25 for each day overseas.

To meet the accumulated bill for this retroactive increase in soldiers' and sailors' wages by a cash payment would have meant a bond issue or higher taxes. But by yearly deposits of relatively small sums and the operation of compound interest the amount required could be obtained in twenty years. At the same time a measure of financial security could be given the veterans in the way of insurance. Thus adjusted compensation—popularly referred to as the bonus—took the form of a twenty-year endowment policy, with premiums to be paid by the Government.

The Government computed the additional compensation due each veteran on the number of days served and then tacked on an extra 25 per cent which, according to General Hines, head of the Veterans' Bureau, was to make deferred payment more palatable. Thus a man who had 400 days of home service received a credit of $400, plus an extra $100. However, the Government, instead of paying him $500, gave him a certificate calling for $1000—but not due until 1945.

That second $500 was not a gift but the result of compound interest. The only part of the $1000—which is about the average face value of the certificates—that could be considered a gratuity was the 25 per cent added to the actual service credit based on time in uniform. America's "bonus" is no more a bonus than England's unemployment insurance is a "dole" so long as it is operated on a strict actuarial basis.

The original unemployment insurance was twisted by political abuses into a system for doling out governmental funds as free gifts to the jobless. Adjusted compensation has already been twisted into something like a "dole" for veterans through the relaxing of loan provisions. To pay immediately the face value of certificates due in 1945 would be to make a gift of approximately half the amount. The second $500 on a $1000 certificate has not yet been built up by compound interest. If paid now it would be a gift. And adjusted compensation would become a bonus.

Interstate Coöperation

EINSTEIN, writing his impressions of his American tour, said that the United States was "a world of confraternity, of coöperation, just as our Europe is one of individualism." He must have been thinking primarily of that "rope of sand" which later became a voluntary bond of union among the thirteen emergent states. How many strains and stresses has that bond suffered! And yet how much stronger has it grown with the years! Historians tell us that in world history they find no more wonderful monument to voluntary coöperation in the sphere of politics.

There are two kinds of political coöperation in the United States. One is among the states themselves. The other is between the states as a whole and the Federal Government. Amid the prevailing interest in the latter, interstate cooperation is often forgotten. This is a pity. Hidden away though it may be from the news, it nevertheless continues to extend its usefulness, adding abundantly to the opportunities for American fellowship and unity.

The most spectacular example is, of course, the annual meetings of state governors. They seek to harmonize executive action in the various states. But all the way down the scale state officials meet every year on a similar errand. Highway officials, attorneys-general, legislators, insurance commissioners, auditors and many others, are developing greater coöperation.

The ironing out of conflict in the multifarious operations of forty-eight commonwealths is no mean task. No stretch of language is involved in saying that it is a colossal task, particularly in jurisprudence.

In such work the personal equation is obviously the most vital element. Take as an illustration the last meeting of the National Association of State Marketing Officials. The president said, among other things:

> Six years ago we met as strangers. Today we are a gathering of friends. Six years ago we were doubtful of each other, suspicious of each other's motives, working in many instances at cross purposes, and without those contacts that enlarge the vision and make the man equal to the job. Today, because of this association and its contacts set up between us, there is harmony of thought and practice.... We have become one in purpose, and that purpose the accomplishment of the various tasks in a way that shall secure lasting good to the entire nation.

Many problems may still remain in the sphere of interstate coöperation, but, given such an atmosphere, who would dare to say that they cannot be overcome?

In the relations between the federal authority and the states, the problems are knottier. Here we find the dividing line between the two great national political parties. Republicans emphasize the constitutional rights of the federal authority. Democrats stress the constitutional rights of the states. The space between those rights provides the ground for national debate. After the World War, as after the Civil War, there was a tendency to exalt the national Government. Many Americans favored it because diversity of regulation blocked the development of forward-looking standards in particular states. But in general the feeling is coming back that voluntary coöperation, on which the Union was founded, is the first bulwark of political advancement.

The marketing organization is a case in point. It was arguable that under the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution the United States could have taken over the pressing postwar marketing problem. But the state officials went ahead with their own organization. Its success won praise from an already burdened federal authority. President Hoover would go further. He has proposed that the public lands now under the control of the national Government should be surrendered to the states. Then they would take over irrigation and other water problems.

But the national Government, by the nature of its greater responsibility, is always much more zealous than the states in its desire for standardization. Important reforms in this connection are long overdue. One is some understanding between the United States and the states on taxation. The matter has become pressing with the spread of consumption taxes. With the states now receiving relief aid from the federal authority, they should be willing to discuss this important subject, with the view of avoiding duplication and exploring avenues of simplification and uniformity in the dual search for profitable sources of revenue. Then there is great need also for unification of banking and corporation laws.

The growing complexity of economic life and the constant invasion of Government into new domains make coöperation among the government organs of the United States ever more imperative.

Autumn

THE schoolgirl who wrote in her composition that "memory takes you to places you've been and imagination to places you've not been" probably never had heard of philosophy, but her budding insight had grasped a philosophical truth with the freshness of childhood.

These autumn days—and nights—in the country, when nature unfolds once again the mystic beauty of the changing seasons, summon both memory and imagination to enhance their glories. When we watch the harvest moon sailing its empyreal way we are seeing not only this particular moon but the one that rose over the pasture of our boyhood farm, or over the campus on our first night at college, or above the purple waters one night at sea.

The soft haze which bathes the fields not only blends the gold of the sun with the browns of the meadow, but brings back mellow memories of other harvest seasons. The trees burst into gold and scarlet, making the hillside resplendent. The fairy touch of frost brings sparkle to the earth. When the leaves fade and fall their rustle makes a melancholy music all their own.

Orchards yielding their rich harvest of Northern Spies or Grimes Goldens seem almost to sing a song of joy and plenty.

The farm boy following the plow down the long, loamy furrow does not hear the robins and bobwhites that he did a few months ago, but honking squadrons of wild geese fly far above him on their way to another summer land.

The humble corncrib which served as a storehouse for sundry farm tools during the summer will soon be swept clear of cultivators and cobwebs and the slats of its slanting sides will bulge with golden corn.

The sun may be as bright as in June, but its mellow rays are tempered by the premonitory tang of frost in the air. Even if no one had invented the calendar, man as well as beast and bird would recognize the subtle changes which nature is working over the earth. Of such changes are beauty and bounty, happiness today and pleasant remembrance of the past compounded.

"Sorry! We're Out of Stock"

"WHITE, with white figure," repeated the shirt salesman as he looked hurriedly at the ends of boxes neatly stacked behind his counter. "Sorry, sir; we have solid white, white with—"

"But that is not what I want," interrupted the disappointed customer. "Is there anything unusual about a white shirt with a white figure on it?"

This was the third large department store at which he had inquired for what he considered a rather commonplace article. Salesmen offered him something else, but admitted that such shirts were not ordinarily scarce; the stocks just happened to be depleted. Finally, in a shop exclusively for shirts he found what he wanted, but only one in the right size.

How often one hears of other buyers, in diverse lines, who have experienced similar difficulties: A contractor who delayed a building project while waiting for steel to be ordered specially; a housewife who rushed downtown to a "clearance" of children's suits, only to discover that Junior's size in the style she wanted had been sold out; a motorist who could get only one grade of gasoline at a rural service station which usually offered three grades!

Realizing that inventories must be kept low during a business recession, Mr. Average Buyer has maintained commendable patience when unable to obtain what he wanted the last two years. Now that retail shelves are comparatively bare, it seems time to dispel all fear of overstocking. The retail buyer can do his part by paying the charge account more promptly; the retailer, by ordering a full supply, not of novelties but of what he has long considered standard goods. This will set the wheels rolling all along the line from consumer to manufacturer. The business machine can coast along down grade with stocks of goods depleted; replenishing the supply is a necessary movement toward putting the machine in gear to climb the next grade.

The Thing Behind the Saloon

IT IS an ugly picture of an unclean thing that Mr. Will Irwin paints with a broad brush in his article entitled "The Saloon—Past and Future," in the Herald Tribune magazine of September 18.

And uglier still is his picture of the liquor traffic behind the saloon. As one reads instance upon instance of the decadent, law-breaking, antisocial unscrupulousness with which many liquor manufacturers and distributors have constantly sought to stimulate the appetite for intoxicants, one marvels that civilization has not risen en masse to crush out this serpent.

Mr. Irwin is no sentimentalist. He has always been opposed to prohibition. His statement that "I was not and am not constitutionally prejudiced against the saloon" lends unbiased force to the conclusion of the same sentence, which reads:

> When I describe its peculiarly sinister effect on the American society of its time, and its probable devastating effect should we let it back, I know what I am talking about.

Thereupon, if one is not too squeamish to continue reading, Mr. Irwin's bald relation of the "nameless iniquity" within the liquor trade throws startling light on the lengths to which some manufacturers of beer and whisky have ignored decency and defied law 'n connivance with the saloon which latter, indeed, was frequently merely their tool.

He points out that legalized liquor traffic never ceases to seek new outlets for its product. "A man who wanted to start a saloon usually needed only to get a license," says Mr. Irwin. A brewer would set him up in business and furnish bar and booze. In return the saloonkeeper signed the brewer's notes—and a contract to sell only his patron's beer.

The inevitable result was that the saloonkeeper became a "peon." To keep out of bankruptcy and pay those notes of the brewer's he had to do "intensive work in stimulating the neighborhood liquor habit.... He trafficked in women, drugs, protection of criminals, political dirty work."

Much is said, often by well-meaning people, about encroachment on personal liberty. They are dissatisfied because prohibition, often lukewarmly enforced, has not in the few years since its adoption in the United States brought about a dry millennium. Are they willing to pay the price for that personal liberty? Its price would be the liberty and license handed over to makers of intoxicants, who, as so eloquently proved by Mr. Irwin, have not hesitated to use means to push their product which members of any other legitimatized trade would blush to tolerate or employ.

The saloon is, after all, but an effect. The cause is liquor itself, the inherent nature of which tends always, if permitted, to broaden its flow and widen its channels.

Adventures in the Deep

"LET'S go down some more," called Dr. William Beebe from aboard his bathysphere, already nearly half a mile below the ocean surface. "Ay, ay, Sir," or words to that effect, answered chief mate, Miss Gloria Hollister, adding briefly, "You're on your way," as she bade the bo'sun on the tug Freedom to let out the cable.

There is a lot of water in that distance measured perpendicularly. Using the Eiffel Tower as a scaling ladder to reach the gallant explorer, two of them would be found still not long enough; by joining four Washington Monuments together a Brobdingnagian could just rap at the door of the submerged steel ball, in which Dr. Beebe and Mr. Otis Barton, of the American Museum of Natural History, dropped into the blackness of the deep. The pressure of the water on the surface of the bathysphere at its lowest depth was estimated at 5000 tons.

From "a cold, green and dimly lighted world of water," where the spectroscope registered zero, Dr. Beebe chatted over a telephone with Miss Hollister, his assistant, who in turn transmitted the ocean explorer's comments to a radio audience. Meanwhile the two adventurers were taking picture after picture of the whirling submarine life all around them. Sometimes they seemed to be in pitch darkness and, anon, the phosphorescent gleam from weird and curious denizens of the depths would shed a light which Dr. Beebe described as "amazing."

What a linking of adventure and natural science! Think of the combination of modern marvels. Moving pictures taken of creatures so curious that the explorer could find no words to describe them while the grinding of the camera beneath the waters off Bermuda was plainly heard by radio listeners-in thousands of miles away. But more than all is the contribution to useful knowledge of hitherto uncharted regions which the gallant discoverer has placed at the world's disposal.

Editorial Notes

Reading that Russia, with discovery of a dandelion containing 15 per cent rubber content, has planted 2500 acres to it, those of us who care for our own lawns will be quite sure that here at last is one Soviet venture certain to finish well ahead of the Five-Year Plan.

Of the many reports of better business during the past few days, the 58 per cent increase in sales over last August, submitted by a typewriter manufacturer, seems to merit the blue ribbon.

As King Football prepares to ascend to his throne, we are reminded that there are exceptions to all rules, including the orthographical one that the seasons should not be capitalized.

A British Onlooker's Diary

By WICKHAM STEED

LONDON

THROUGHOUT Europe and in a great part of the world, democracy, or government of the people by the people through representative institutions, is fighting what many hold to be a losing battle. In Italy, Russia and, to some extent, in Germany, the people have little say in the management of public affairs and, what may be more significant, are not allowed to know the course which events are taking abroad.

This withholding or doctoring of information, either by actual suppression of facts or by propagandist interpretations of them, is one of the surest signs of non-democratic tendencies. The converse is, or should be, equally true. In healthy democratic communities the people ought to be swiftly and accurately informed, through independent channels, of the things that belong to their welfare and, above all, to their peace.

It is because the British people as a whole is not being thus informed that I doubt sometimes whether they will be able to understand the emergencies that may arise, in the near future, before it is too late for them to influence the decisions of their Government. The fact that this Government is now "national," and is supposed to represent all shades of political opinion, save that of the Laborites in Opposition, tends to bestow upon it a monopoly of authoritative leadership. To criticize the Government, as a government, is almost "unpatriotic"; and to publish news or views likely to disturb public faith in it is, to say the least, tactless.

I could give several instances of this state of feeling in quarters formerly noted for robust independence. One illustration will suffice. An important British journal recently received, for publication, news foreshadowing the conclusions which the League Commission of Inquiry into the Manchurian dispute is likely to reach. This news suggested that the Lytton Report, as it is called, will not be favorable to Japan and may therefore cause a serious crisis at Geneva. The news was suppressed. The British Government and its supporters do not relish the prospect of a serious crisis at Geneva, lest it compel them to decide whether or not to stand by the League resolution of March 11, that is to say, to uphold the Covenant, the Kellogg pact and the "Stimson-Hoover Doctrine," or to let them all go by the board.

* * *

More striking than this episode, as evidence of a general tendency, was the treatment by the British press—with a single exception—of Secretary Stimson's important address to the Council of Foreign Relations in New York on August 8. The London Times alone gave it prominence and printed a lengthy summary of it, together with a leading editorial. This editorial, however, omitted any reference to Mr. Stimson's opening statements that the Kellogg pact has "changed the whole doctrine of neutrality," and that "war is no longer the concern only of the nations engaged in it, but of every nation of the world."

The Times recognized, indeed, that Mr. Stimson's pronouncement marks a real step forward in the organization of world peace, and materially improves the prospects of the Disarmament Conference. It admitted that a change of circumstances has brought about a revolution in the legal position of a war maker, since "war is no longer a lawful duel but a crime under international law and, on the part of signatories of the Briand-Kellogg pact, a violation of undertakings solemnly given to all the other signatories, against which they have not merely the right, but even a duty to protest."

While admitting this, The Times refrained from countenancing the view that Secretary Stimson's address might have "special reference to the situation which may arise when the Lytton Commission presents its report on Manchuria." This is where the shoe pinches. The British Government and the bulk of the British press are unwilling to confess, even to themselves and much less to the public, that the Manchurian dispute is likely to be *the* test case for the League and the Kellogg pact alike. Still more reluctant are they to admit that, unless Great Britain and France, in particular, accept the idea that the Kellogg pact has "changed the whole doctrine of neutrality," there will be little hope of effective disarmament or of a real organization of world peace on the hither side of another great war.

So persistently have the members of the British Government and the majority of British journals ignored these grave matters that public knowledge of them is very scanty. I doubt whether one Briton in a hundred thousand could give a reasonably intelligent account of the Manchurian dispute, its bearings upon disarmament, or its critical importance for the future of the League of Nations and the organization of peace. Should the Lytton Report be such as to compel Great Britain to recognize that Japan has violated both the Covenant and the Kellogg pact, the British Government will be unable to count in advance upon the support of an enlightened public opinion. As matters stand, it can be sure only of not arousing strong opposition if it affects a sort of "neutrality" and seeks to "keep out" of the whole affair.

The dangers which this state of things involves are the greater because neither on the Manchurian issue, nor on disarmament, nor on the doctrines laid down in Mr. Stimson's address have the most prominent British advocates of peace yet given a strong lead to public thought. It might have been supposed that men like Lord Cecil of Chelwood and Prof. Gilbert Murray would have been foremost in welcoming so authoritative an American interpretation of the Kellogg pact, both in its relation to the Manchurian dispute and in its bearing upon the twin problems of security and disarmament. They may be holding their fire or they may be simply disconcerted. But the effect of their silence is to leave a leaderless and ignorant public indifferent and unled.

* * *

To me the issue seems painfully simple. I believe that the only means of averting a great struggle in the Pacific, with its incalculable repercussions throughout Asia and Europe, would be for Great Britain, France and the United States to join in making it clear to Japan—and, by implication, to all other countries where warlike tendencies are fostered—that war, declared or undeclared, is no longer admissible as a means of settling international disputes, and that any nation which persists in violating the League Covenant and the Kellogg pact will be ostracized politically, financially and economically.

Unless this is done, and a feeling of international security created by the effective renunciation of neutrality, there will be no chance of real success for the Disarmament Conference. If it is seen that covenant and pact are scraps of paper, the tendency toward renewed rivalry in armaments will be irresistible. This tendency will lead straight to another war. It will aggravate the incompatible nationalisms that are the greatest obstacles to the economic restoration of the world no less than to the organization of peace in security.

In a striking passage at the close of an excellent little book, "The Future of East and West," Sir Frederick Whyte, the former Speaker of the Indian Legislative Assembly and afterward political adviser to the Chinese Government, insists that "Geneva or Moscow? is the sum of the queries which are written on the whole landscape from Riga to Tokyo, from the Arctic Ocean to Singapore." By "Geneva" he means not only the League of Nations, but all the agencies that make for international helpfulness on a basis of peace; and by "Moscow" he means, in the last resort, all the anti-democratic systems that are based on dictatorships and violence. He sees clearly and speaks truly; and I should be more disposed to share the qualified optimism of his outlook could I perceive, among British Ministers and journals or the leaders of progressive thought, a more lively understanding that, before the end of this year, irrevocable decisions may have to be taken and an open-eyed resolve that they shall be taken aright.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed; but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Subsidizing Lumber

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Referring to Mr. E. C. Miller's letter from Aberdeen, Wash., published in the August 13 issue of the Monitor, justifying the placing of a $2 per 1000 feet on Canadian lumber: Assuming that the statements contained in this publication give an accurate account of the Washington-Oregon lumber industry, it would seem that the question resolves itself into a matter of fairness to lumber consumers in that portion of the United States who are dependent upon the Washington-Oregon forest products, and who are compelled to subsidize an industry engaged in the business of exhausting a commodity that it has been the avowed policy of the United States Government to conserve.

The Canadian forests, too, are limited, and this being true, it hardly seems consistent to tax American lumber consumers $2 per 1000 feet in order to shut out the very thing that would aid most in carrying out a timber-conserving policy on the part of our Government.

If there is one commodity that the American consumer should not be called upon to subsidize under the much abused guise of a protective tariff, it would seem to one lumber man that that commodity is lumber.

Los Angeles, Calif. MORRIS H. MILLS.

Keeping Liquor Control National

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

President Hoover speaks of the saloon system, "with its corruption, its moral and social abuse which debauched the home—its permeation of political parties, its perversion of legislatures." But did the President exercise critical judgment in charging "the saloon system" with responsibility for these evils? Was it the humble saloon keeper who was responsible for the corruption and perversion of legislatures? Or was it the agency that controlled the saloons—the wholesale liquor dealer, the brewer, the distiller?

Both President Hoover and Governor Roosevelt vehemently assert that that iniquitous institution the saloon must not come back. But if the distillers and brewers are to sell $20,000,000,000 worth of liquor a year, where are they going to sell it? Where is it going to be drunk?

Given that any state may legalize any form of liquor, it would be an absolute impossibility for the Federal Government to prevent the return of the saloon or its equivalent—the speakeasy; and it would be also impossible "to protect each state from interference and invasion by its neighbors." Is it necessary again to point out that in one case 12,000,000 automobiles pass from one state to another by only one route per year? Think of trying to prevent the invasion of either of these states by its neighbor! Then think of the boundaries of all the states by land, air and sea. What an absurd task the Federal Government would set itself to prevent "invasion" of one state by another.

If the Eighteenth Amendment is to be altered in any way, I propose an amendment merely to give Congress authority to prohibit or to limit and regulate the manufacture, sale and transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof. The amendment should provide also that if manufacture and transportation of intoxicating liquors should be legalized by Congress, the several states might limit, regulate or prohibit the sale.

This amendment would make the nation a unit in the matter of importation, manufacture, transportation of liquor. For if liquor is to be manufactured in any state, it might as well be made in all states. Certainly the importation and transportation of liquor are items to be handled by the Federal Government. So also the manufacture. There would be no state boundary patrols. The vast and useless expense of attempting to prevent "invasion" of one state by its neighbor would be saved.

Hanover, N. H. GORDON F. HULL.

Business Needs a Friend

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Business is not sick. It has quietly withdrawn because its self-respect does not permit it to stoop into the hovel of narrow selfishness where individuals, industries, cities, states and nations try to lure it.

The principles of business, like the law of gravity, are always ready to serve man at any time he does not defy them.

Business is tolerant, consistent and impartial. By its very nature, it must be concerned equally with the welfare of each individual in the world. Although it grows great only through healthy rivalry, yet it must remain inexorably mutual.

Groups of people having similar interests put their own needs above those of larger groups. Cuban sugar producers expand and glut the American market. American sugar producers expand; they trade votes in Congress with American olive oil producers, and shut out both Cuban sugar and European olive oil with a tariff. Then all suffer because business, incapable of existing under such conditions, has quietly withdrawn.

Organized local selfishness insists, for example, "Buy Colorado-Made Goods" and "Buy Nebraska-Made Goods." Trade between Colorado and Nebraska naturally ceases. Business cannot grow freely under such a handicap.

Communities with army posts, federal offices, or state institutions that should be abandoned in the interests of more efficient government, resist such abandonment with every device at their command.

Organizations and business leaders deplore the entrance of government into business, yet, forgetful of the common good, all work tooth and nail for some local improvement built at government expense.

Schools, churches and advertising spend billions of dollars in educating citizens to be satisfied with nothing less than secure, comfortable and kindly living. These same citizens have organized themselves into cities, financial systems and industries. The hard-boiled selfishness of these financial and industrial organizations, expressed in taxes, tariffs, sharp dealing, foreclosure and unemployment, is largely neutralizing these educational forces. Into such chaos business would scarcely intrude. L. D. HARTFORD.

Denver, Colo.